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Twins
Page

LUXOR WRANGLES AS SARCOPHAGUS LID IS HEED IN AIR

Ponderous Weight Threatens to Crash on Gold Coffin While Controversy Continues

Government Guard Denies Howard Carter Admittance to Tomb—Antagonism Grows

By a Special Correspondent
By Special Cable

LUXOR, Egypt, Feb. 16—Amid the myriad complications which the present unparalleled situation here has brought about, involving a strike by research workers, one fact has not been untouched, in which lurks a possible tragic turn to the whole discovery. In anticipation of the Government's demand that a certain portion of the public be admitted to view Tutankhamen's tomb, Howard Carter had plate glass placed over the sarcophagus so that no one could touch the contents of the magnificent gold coffin.

Instead of using a wire cable in the differential hoists with which the sarcophagus lid was raised last Tuesday, Mr. Carter employed a very heavy but not altogether new rope, for he did not expect the lid to remain suspended for more than 36 hours after the opening. As stated in an earlier dispatch to the Monitor describing the opening the rope has stretched much more than was anticipated, under the strain of a ton and a quarter—the weight of the lid. Now it is four days since the raising of the lid and it is not at all conceivable that the rope should give way, thereby allowing the ponderous, already cracked, lid down to crash upon the mightiest find ever made in Egypt. The glass still lies over the sarcophagus.

Mr. Carter Takes Witness

Yesterday morning Mr. Carter took a fellow archaeologist along as a witness to the tomb entrance, with no intention of entering, but merely to make a feint as if to do so. Here he encountered a Government guard, who refused him admittance, making it clear that the Government had no intention of relinquishing control of the entrance. Should Mr. Carter actually enter, the Government representative would undoubtedly force his way in while the door was unlocked and take possession.

But Mr. Carter was not allowed admittance to the tomb to let down the lid, and should it crash, the coffin would be utterly ruined, and, what is in a way the most valuable part of the extraordinary discovery, would be irretrievably smashed and nobody would be blameworthy save the Egyptian Government itself.

Under these conditions it is easy to imagine Mr. Carter's statement. Mr. Carter received yesterday communications from the Egyptian Prime Minister, Zaghli Pasha, clearly manifesting animosity toward Mr. Carter, and now, instead of only one department—that of public works—the whole Government is committing itself to a definite policy antagonistic to Mr. Carter.

Arab Press Antagonistic

Certain independent correspondents who have endeavored all along to stir up a governmental attack on Mr. Carter are leaving for Cairo, as they consider the "story" is shifting to there. Personally, I believe that, whereas the Department of Public Works is becoming one of the scenes in the combat, the story here is far from ended. The arrival of Lord Allenby in his official capacity, on Feb. 20, means that the case is sure to be explained to him fully and meanwhile most archaeologists are remaining at Luxor.

There is quite obviously a confusion on the part of the Egyptian Government of two issues, of which one is the proper attitude to adopt toward foreign bodies doing investigating work in Egypt, and the other personal animosity toward Mr. Carter. All the well-known men involved, including the signatories to the letter quoted in Thursday's dispatch, continue actively to disassociate themselves from any merely personal support of Mr. Carter. Most of the Arab press in Egypt is anti-Carter, and consequently the native population is becoming antagonistic.

The fact remains that the present astonishing attitude of the Egyptian Government has earmarks of being a put-up affair, planned long ago, being the result of the cumulative misunderstanding attributable to and fostered

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Oil Case Prosecutor



OIL INVESTIGATORS SANCTION COUNSEL, ADJOURN TILL 25TH

Messrs. Roberts and Pomerene Eager to Prosecute—Walsh Bill to President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Committee investigating the Fall-Doheny-Sinclair oil leases has adjourned its hearings until Feb. 25. Before the 10-day adjournment was taken the names of Owen J. Roberts and Alton Pomerene were indorsed for confirmation by the Senate as special counsel.

The House meanwhile adopted the Walsh resolution calling for proceedings to recover Sections 15 and 36 in Naval Reserve No. 1, in California, now held by the Standard Oil Company of California. The measure now goes to the President, who is directed to prosecute.

While the nomination of Mr. Pomerene was approved by the committee, three members voted against him. The opposition will be voiced in the Senate, however, not because of connection with any oil interests, but because he has not been sanctioned by organized Labor, and because he lacks experience as a criminal lawyer.

Mr. Roberts' Record

The appointment of Mr. Roberts of Philadelphia to take the place of Silas H. Strawn cannot be objected to on this score, but Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, has been advised of a speech made by Mr. Roberts in which he declared that the oil and gasoline investigation was merely propaganda in favor of Government ownership. The radical group will hold up confirmation until an investigation of Mr. Roberts' record can be made. Mr. Roberts is said to have been named on the recommendation of George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, but this will not help him with the La Follette group.

Mr. Roberts, before departing for Philadelphia, declared that in the event of his confirmation as federal prosecutor he would drop his other cases and consider the United States Government his only client. Mr. Roberts admitted the counsel faced a difficult task, due to the great mass of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

STAYTON CAMPAIGN IN CALIFORNIA FAILS

Dr. Gordon Refutes Wet Leader's Argument for "Personal Liberty" in Debate

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 16.—William H. Stayton, Baltimore director of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is "through with California," so he told a dry official today in response to a formal invitation extended Mr. Stayton that he remain longer. By this stay the drys hoped he would "do as much for the cause of prohibition in southern California as he has done in the north—to show us what the wets are really up to."

He leaves behind him a thoroughly dried up sentiment now fully informed that California has been selected by the wets for the most carefully laid plans yet attempted to defeat the Wright Prohibition Law through nullification.

The closing event of Mr. Stayton's "beer week" in San Francisco has clearly demonstrated that the wets have found no new arguments with which to prove possibility of a compromise between obedience and violation of law. This event was the debate between Dr. James L. Gordon of San Francisco and Mr. Stayton before 900 members of the Common-wealth Club yesterday.

Old Arguments Repeated

Mr. Stayton simply repeated his case: that any law is wrong which applies the idea of force; that prohibition is "conceived in fraud, continued by evil provisions, and failure in operation." And through it all runs the illusive thread of a plea for "personal liberty"—the thrill of 53/4 per cent beer.

Dr. Gordon shattered this line of argument thus:

Only a government which can guarantee your personal liberty and personal rights is the government which has the power to define your rights and restrict your liberties. Gentlemen, you have no liberty, only as the State provides it. Freedom is absolute; liberty is relative. There are no personal rights which are not relative rights, and there are no rights which are not personal rights. Absolute personal liberty ends where law begins. Absolute personal liberty is the sign manual of barbarism.

Mr. Stayton tells us that the American people want "light wine and beer." He does not say "light beer." An east weekly took a straw vote, was it like the straw vote taken in Illinois when the drys stayed away from the polls. It is the dissatisfaction man who is sure to vote. It is a remarkable fact, that whenever and wherever this question has been brought up, "prior to a state as fought our cause, the people have stood for prohibition, the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Because a law is not executed is no reflection on the law; it is a reflection on the official appointed to enforce it. What we need is not a new law, but a new official. The National Association Against the Prohibition

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

World News in Brief

New York—A united fight by the railroads of the country is planned against the Interstate Commerce Commission's order directing the roads to install automatic and control devices. Certain officials say such installation would cost more than \$200,000,000.

Chicago—More than a year may be required for the completion of the federal investigation of alleged graft in the Veteran's Bureau during the Forbes administration, those in touch with the grand jury inquiry now being conducted here, decide.

Washington—General decrease of 6.9 per cent in employment during January was accompanied by a 4.2 per cent decline in pay-roll totals and a reduction in per capita earnings of 4.1 per cent, according to reports from 7849 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Washington—Charles W. Warren, of Detroit, former Ambassador to Japan, has been confirmed by the Senate, ending a two-year political and military controversy.

after repeatedly declining appointment as Ambassador to Mexico, probably will yield to the requests of President Coolidge and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State and accept the assignment, officials here believe.

New York—The Merchant Library Association has circulated more than 150,000 books to sailors since the organization was formed in 1921, a report shows.

St. Louis—Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, will make no effort to obtain Missouri delegates to the Democratic National Convention, he has announced in a letter to Col. Bennet C. Clark, president of the Reed-Forrest Club of St. Louis.

Washington—The promotion to a Colonelcy of Lieut.-Col. Duncan E. Major Jr., former chief of staff of the 10th Cavalry Division (Yankee Division), has been confirmed by the Senate, ending a two-year political and military controversy.

Left to Right—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain; the Prince of Wales; Frank B. Kellogg, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Lord Desborough and Sir Esmé Howard, New British Ambassador to the United States



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STRIKE OF BRITISH DOCKERS THROWS 120,000 MEN IDLE; ALL PORTS IN KINGDOM AFFECTED

Steamship Operators Expect to Be Able to Maintain Passenger Ships, but Freight Traffic Is Likely to Be Tied Up and to Entail Great Loss and Inconvenience

LONDON, Feb. 16 (P)—The strike of dockworkers, affecting 120,000 men, became effective at noon today in all the ports of the United Kingdom.

The steamship operators, upon whose business the effect of the strike was at first immediately apparent, said they expected to be able to maintain their schedules with ocean-going passenger ships but feared that the vast water-borne freight traffic to and from ports in the United Kingdom would be greatly slackened if not altogether stopped, entailing inestimable losses to themselves and shippers in general.

Should the tugboat men in the various ports quit work out of sympathy with the dockmen, it will be impossible to bring ocean-going vessels to their docks, and all of them will have to anchor off shore. By the use of tenders, the passengers, mail, and baggage could be carried to and from these anchored liners, but this system could never be used to load and unload the tremendous cargoes of commodities of every kind brought to and carried from the British Isles.

As soon as the dockworkers walked out various lines put into operation such plans as they had available to meet the emergency. The United States Lines, believing the Plymouth tugboat men would follow the lead of those at Liverpool, and bank the fires under their boilers, sent wireless messages to the captain of the steamship America, due in Plymouth at 10 o'clock tonight, informing him that his own crew would have to handle the mails. The Government was asked to supply sailors and marines to help to supply the American mailbags ashore. Workers from the London offices also were rushed to Plymouth to handle the passengers' baggage.

The White Star Line announced that it expected to get the big Olympic up on schedule Wednesday.

The United States Shipping Board, a half dozen of whose freight steamers are due in various British ports the next few days, may suffer a harder blow to its exchequer than any of the British lines because of the contracts which enable the crews of American ships to continue drawing full pay whether or not the ships are forced by outside influences to idle.

There is no such clause, it is stated, in the contracts made by British vessels with their crews, and therefore the crews can be released should the strike make further operation of the steamers impossible.

The President Monroe, with a heavy cargo of perishable goods, is due to arrive in the Thames tomorrow, and it is uncertain as yet whether she will be able to unload and reload so as to return to the United States a week hence, as scheduled.

WAYSIDE INN CALLS 'BUSINESS AS USUAL'

Washington, Feb. 16

A NATION-WIDE inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission into the milling and baking industries was ordered today by the Senate in adopting a resolution by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin.

Famous Tavern, Purchased by Henry Ford, Reopened to the Public's Service

Washington, Feb. 16

"Business as usual" was resumed at the Wayside Inn in Sudbury, Mass., today where provender for guests has been served with slight interruptions since the seventeenth century and where the housewarming of its new owner, Henry Ford, has just been concluded. The inn has been put in better shape than ever to answer future demands upon its hospitality, improvements have been made in the kitchen, and electricity has been installed throughout.

Admission to the grounds and buildings for visitors who come only to see the property will be 25 cents in future instead of 28 cents as formerly. Children will be allowed to enter free in pursuance of Mr. Ford's plans to stimulate juvenile interest in the inn as an "object lesson in American history." The price of meals is unchanged, Ford officials announce.

Among alterations in the inn since Mr. Ford's purchase, the chief is the substitution of electric light for oil lamps and wax tapers which have illuminated the low-ceilinged rooms for two centuries. The change was considered wise as a measure of protection in a public inn.

Mr. Ford has combed New England for genuine old-fashioned candle and lamp reflectors in which all the lights are mounted. The bulbs are small and fixed in imitation candles of such a pattern that they do not mar the beauty of the rooms.

Stock Range Patrol

An important department of the society's work is the stock range patrol maintained in the great pastures of eastern Oregon. Through the sending of representatives of the society over the range in winter to detect and report on starving herds, stockmen have been induced to give more care to proper winter feeding of their animals.

James J. Rooney, chairman of the committee conducting the campaign, which was organized by the officers of the society, has been before the various locals of the Amalgamated, presenting the plan for consolidation. The campaign will be completed in Lynn next week.

An innovation recently established in the activities of the society is the publication of a humane publication called *Every Living Creature*, which presents animal stories and animal news in an interesting way and teaches practical kindness to all animals from this cause have been greatly reduced, the report said.

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The exercises will be under the direction of the Committee on Public Education, City of Boston.

Russia Withdraws Recognition of Japanese

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Feb. 16
THE Russian Government has notified the Japanese Consul at Vladivostok that he will no longer be recognized as an official, according to word received today by the Foreign Office. This means the virtual closing of the Vladivostok office, which has functioned on sufferance for the past year since the American and British consulates were withdrawn.

With the withdrawal of recognition from the Japanese official, passage to Japan cannot be used. This means that direct travel between Japan and Siberia will be suspended indefinitely.

NEIGHBORS' LEAGUE IDEALS EXPLAINED

Charles F. Weller, the Founder, Tells a Boston Club of the Organization's Work

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 16—The following recommendations will be made by the experts in their report to the Reparations Commission, according to statements made by one of the highest members of the Cabinet before German press representatives yesterday:

(1) The entity of the Reich's railways and the Reich's customs border must be re-established, for without this entity, neither the reparations payments nor, in fact, a solution of the reparations problem is possible.

(2) Germany needs a moratorium.

(3) Germany needs a foreign loan based upon German railways, taxes, customs revenues and real estate, but the railways would serve as the chief guarantee. The bulk of the proceeds of this loan would be turned over immediately.

(4) The standard of living of the German people must be raised so as to enable increased taxation.

(5) Reparations payments cannot be made from the gold capital in Germany, but only from the surplus of the Government's revenues and the surplus from exportation.

The Minister of Economics, A. D. Hamm, in addressing the Economic Council yesterday spoke strongly in favor of the suspension of the few remaining embargoes on importation.

In order to prevent the dumping of foreign products on to the German market, he suggested the introduction of protective tariffs. Curiously enough in the ensuing debate, the Labor representative did not object to their introduction so long as he said: they were kept within reasonable limits.

EXPERTS DECLARE GERMANY IN NEED OF FOREIGN LOAN

Bulk of Proceeds Would Be Turned Over to France—Moratorium Is Also Recommended

Reparation Payments, It Is Said, Should Be Made From Surplus of Government's Revenues

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 16—The following recommendations will be made by the experts in their report to the Reparations Commission, according to statements made

TRI-STATE FARM BUREAU PLAN IS FORWARDED AT CONFERENCE

Regional Sessions Continued at Hartford—Agricultural Situation in United States Outlined

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16 (Special)—It was indicated at the Regional Farm Bureau Federation Conference of the northeastern states here today that the proposed tri-state farm bureau, embracing the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, would soon come into being. The plan was the subject of informal discussion by representatives from farm bureaus of the three states, and indications are that plans for the creation of the bureau will be per-

fected at a meeting of the Rhode Island Farm Bureau Federation, to be held in Providence on March 4, 5, and 6.

A discussion of the problem of farm bureau finance, led by A. R. Simpson of the department of finance, American Farm Bureau Federation, marked the afternoon session of the conference yesterday. The farm bureau financial outlook for 1924 was also discussed.

In the evening Thomas Brandee,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spaniard-American Knights: Concert. Basketball: Harvard vs. Amherst, Hemway Gymnasium, Cambridge, 8.

Hockey: R. A. vs. Abegwells of Charlottetown, 8. E. vs. Boston Hockey Club vs. New Haven Bears (league game), Boston Arena, 8:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Free public illustrated lecture, "The Edison Play," by Dr. Arnold W. Catlin of Brooklyn, N. Y., Bated Hall, 8.

Girls' City Club: "Mardi Gras," Unity House, Park Street, 8.

Exhibition at Commonwealth Armory, including exhibition drills by Boston mounted police, push ball, polo, cavalry maneuvers, and artillery drill, 8:30.

Boston Masonic Club: Special meeting of members to consider changing name of the club, 8.

Boston University: School of Education lecture in series on "The Present Status of the Family," 688 Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell triangular track and field and New England A. A. A. indoor track championships, Mechanics Building, 7:45.

Basketball: Tufts vs. New Hampshire, University Gymnasium, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Basketball—Boston League team vs. Brooklyn and Boston second team vs. Lynn, 97 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston Chess Club: Exhibition play by Harry B. Daly, 5 Park Street, 7:30.

Post Commanders' Association, Sons of Veterans: "Lincoln Night," banquet, Tremont Temple, 8.

Bowdoin Musical Clubs: Concert, Hotel Vendome, 8.

Simmons College Dramatic Club: Presentation of "The Cassilla Engagement," Refectory, 8.

St. John's Lodge of Masons: Concert, Hotel Somers, 8.

National Association of Shoe Factory Buyers, Superintendents, and Foremen: Dinner, American House, 6:30.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: Annual mission conference, conducted by people of the Gospel Tabernacle, Kenilworth Street, 7:30.

American Legion reunion for all persons who have attended national Legion conventions, Club Building, Central Square, Cambridge, 6.

Disciples of Hiram: Dinner, Adams House, 6.

Mass

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Arlington—"Mary," 8:15.

Boston Opera House—"The Bat," 8:15.

Compton Hall—"Silent Night," 8:15.

Hollis—"The First Year," 8:15.

Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8.

Majestic—"Polly Preferred," 8:15.

Playhouse—"The Whole Town's Talking," 8:15.

Selwyn—Jane Cowl in "Anthony and Cleopatra," 8:15.

St. James—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Clinging Vine," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Up She Goes," 8:15.

Photoplays

Fenway—"Flagship Barbers," 12:55, 3:34, 5:25, 7:30, 9:15.

Tremont Temple—Charles Ray in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," 2:15, 8:15.

Park—"Little Old New York," 2:15, 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Washington—Lincoln—Wilson patriotic meeting with address by David J. Walsh, State Senator from Massachusetts, Hall, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public lecture, "What is a Print?" by Miss Alice H. Hopper, Curator of the Department, Evans Building, 3; Charles Hopkinson will lead a circuit through the Painting Galleries, beginning in Gallery IV, 4.

Boston Public Library: Free public illustrated talk, "Organs and Choirs of Greater Boston," by Henry C. Lahee, Lecture Hall, 3.

Boston, N. Y., Arnold W. Catlin of Brooklyn, N. Y., 8:30.

Bethbridge Museum for Children: Free public talk on "Our Neighbors in the Sky," by Prof. Harlan T. Stetson, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 2:50.

Boston Ethical Society: Address by Moseford H. Stetson of Boston. "The Treatment by the Strong Nations of Their Weak Neighbors," 3 Joy Street, 11.

Ford Hall Forum: Free public address, "Education and Higher Education," by Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, executive secretary of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York City, 15 Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Harvard University: Community Service of Boston: Skating and bacon-bat at Morse's Pond, group meets at Park Square, 1:45.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs: Benefit musical by Mrs. Marie Sundelin and Clara Larsen, Copley-Plaza, 8:30.

New England Association of Railroad Veterans: Meeting, 249 Friend Street, 2.

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director of extension, Burlington, Vt., led in a discussion on "How Much to Expect of the County Extension Agents in Building Strong County Farm Bureaus." This was followed by a discussion, led by Dr. C. H. Lane, chief of the agricultural educational service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., on "How the Vocational Agricultural Teacher Can Help to Strengthen the Work of County Farm Bureaus."

General Agricultural Situation

The feature of the evening session was an address by J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation on the general agricultural situation. He said in part:

The tile of agriculture cannot be cured by any one panacea or cure-all alone. Agriculture needs most of all a balanced program and organized team work if it is to take its place alongside of other industries.

The exportable surplus of the Nation, based on foreign markets in competition with the farmer on cheap lands, cheap labor, and a lower standard of living.

All our troubles may be classified under about four main subjects:

1. Intelligent production.
2. Sound agricultural finance.
3. Economic and efficient transportation.
4. Orderly marketing.

Just so long as we produce more than is consumed in this country we shall have prices below what they should be to permit the farmer to maintain the American standard of living. The exportable surplus largely fixes the price on all farm products. The market commodity, and the price will continue low, until that surplus is removed. We need to balance the production on the farm and plant in accordance with the demand.

Agriculture in the United States is a \$78,000,000 business, and is entitled to as much attention as any other industry. It does not need more credit, but better credit, and the shortest cut possible between security and cash. The Federal Land Banks provide the long-time credit and are doing much to stabilize the interests on land finance. The Federal Reserve will take care of the short-time credit, and the new Intermediate Credit Banks will provide the working capital at reasonable rates necessary for the orderly marketing of farm products. The way is now cleared for sound farm finance providing the farmer gets in position to use it.

Transportation Problems

The transportation problem is not railroads alone, but highways, railroads, and water, all interlocked to a certain degree. Economic transportation means not merely cheaper freight rates by legislative enactment or administrative order, but proper adjustment of the rates in relation to the price received by the producer. Our transportation line can only be cured by sane judgment on the part of the carriers and the producers.

The opening up of our inland waterways and the bringing of the Atlantic Ocean 1200 miles inland to the ports of China, Milwaukee, and Duluth will do much to help cheapen transportation costs by providing competition. The development of our inland waterways for transportation and the harnessing of the water power for farm use are fast approaching. Hydroelectric power must be moved to the farm house as well as to the city dweller, and thus the transportation problem is so interwoven with community development that we must act slowly and wisely in trying to cure the ills by legislation alone.

Orderly marketing means intelligent merchandising of farm products at the right price of 1:12 of the crop value each month during the year, instead of dumping 75 per cent of the crop of wheat on the market within 60 days after harvest.

Agriculture now has the financial system and the warehouse acts which will permit of its handling its products in as far as possible, and will follow them as far toward the consumer as is economically sound.

Orderly marketing cannot be had if the 6,500,000 farms of the United States market independently, but it can be had if they will market co-operatively through commodity marketing associations.

We cannot have happy and contented farm folks unless there is a spirit of community interest. The exchange rate of a bushel of wheat and the necessities of living must be closer than it is today before the business of the merchant or the bank deposit becomes better.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, somewhat colder tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably snowy by night; rising temperature; north winds.

Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, with slowly rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds.

Western New England: Fair, tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75° meridian)

Atlanta, Ga. 10° Kalamazoo, Mich. 25°

Boston 15° Louisville, Ky. 15°

Buffalo 4° Montreal 4°

Calgary 10° New Orleans 55°

Chicago 22° Philadelphia 20°

Denver 22° Pittsburgh 10°

Des Moines 26° Portland, Me. 12°

Eau Claire 30° Portland, Ore. 12°

Fargo 30° San Francisco 29°

Hartford 34° St. Louis 52°

Helena 34° St. Paul 52°

Jacksonville 34° Washington 20°

Kalamazoo 10°

Montreal 15°

Montgomery 10° Milwaukee 15°

Montpelier 10° Minneapolis 15°

Montgomery 10° Milwaukee 15°

Montgomery 10° Milwaukee

TRADE EXPERT PLACES QUALITY AND PRICE ABOVE EASY CREDITS

Mr. Jones Tells Boston City Club Financial Arrangements Are Not First Consideration in Export Business

Quality, price and salesmanship still comprise the basic upon which American merchandise must be sold abroad, with the much-discussed "long-term credits" a secondary consideration excepting in highly competitive lines, said Grosvenor M. Jones, chief of the finance and investment division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the foreign trade conference held at the Boston City Club last night.

While the element of financing is important, Mr. Jones said, its importance is generally overemphasized except for highly competitive lines. He admitted banks must be willing to carry the burden of liberal credits, if America is to do any extensive foreign business. He continued:

Our goods sold abroad must be sold on the basis of quality, price and salesmanship. Special credit terms are of little avail if our goods do not meet the requirements of the foreign buyer or are too high in price, or if they are not sold in the right way. The emphasis in foreign trading should be on these factors rather than on the factor of liberal credits. This is particularly important in highly competitive lines or in cases where our foreign competitors attempt to get the business on liberal credit terms, rather than on the merits of the goods.

India as a Market

Walter H. Rastall, chief of the industrial machinery division of the bureau, outlined the possibilities of India as a market for American goods. He reviewed Germany's previous domination in this market and its progress since the war. He said:

There is very good reason to believe that for many lines of manufacture, India is not only a market but a competition. Consequently, British competition has now reached a point of relatively great importance, but the United Kingdom is burdened with heavy taxation and faces serious unemployment.

In view of the entire situation as outlined above, it would appear that India and other things in a market where the sales manager will find it necessary, not so much to establish his own line and his own conduct, but to assist his agent to get control of a number of related lines of American manufacture in order that the entire field may be covered there by a single agent on behalf of American products. India is a market of fundamental importance which should be approached on the broadest lines.

Henry H. Morse, chief of the specialties division of the bureau, recommended the fixing of quotes for foreign sales. He favored an exceedingly small quota the first year, doubled the second year and again doubled the third year, as being a very fair basis. He also urged the submitting of frequent reports from foreign agents and the keeping of accurate but comprehensive records.

Cinema as Sales Factor
"Motion pictures have become an important selling instrument," he said. "They are used in so many ways, almost always proving valuable, that it hardly seems as if any sales force for a large house should go out without his projector and his reels."

R. A. Lundquist, chief of the electrical equipment division, traced the development of electricity in various countries and the trade of the United States with these nations. He said in part:

The situation throughout the world is such that we may safely expect a continuance of the rising standard of living, and, consequently, a maintenance in demand for electrical goods. Last year we exported \$72,000,000 worth of electrical goods, and I believe we will do equally as well this year. There are many lines that will be in limited demand, but, on the other hand, there are a great many that will be wanted in greater quantities than heretofore. There are some countries that will buy only the cheapest type of electrical materials and equipment, and in such we are naturally handicapped in selling our high-class goods. However, my experience in various foreign countries leads me to believe that the rising standard of living abroad not only means an increased use of electricity, but also a keen demand for quality.

Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the bureau, and for several years American trade commissioner in the Far East, reviewed "Present-Day Sales Problems in Japan." Particular interest was attached to his address owing to the heavy purchases recently made and the likelihood of still larger ones, by

The Loaining Institution of Southwest Texas
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San Antonio, Texas

DREER'S GARDEN BOOK

should be in every home that has a garden. It is a veritable mine of information on the growing of Vegetables and Flowers, and articles by leading authorities are of absorbing interest as well as practical value.

Its 224 pages contain hundreds of photo-engravings, some in natural color, showing the celebrated Dreer specialties in Seeds, Bulbs and Plants.

We should like you to have a copy of the 1924 Garden Book and will send it free, if you will mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER
114-718 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

modern drama, will present Susan Glaspell's "Suppressed Desires." In the cast are Else Ruprecht, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Josephine Atkinson, Hawley, Pa., and Elisabeth Bowker, Wissahickon, Pa.

Agora Society will give an exhibition of Negro art in connection with the year's study of the Negro race. Reports will be given by Lailah Curry of Newton Highlands, Mass.; Joan Fleming of Brookline, Ill.; Elisabeth Cratley of Springfield, Mass., and Alice Chestnut of Philadelphia, Pa., on Negro art, music, and poetry. A chorus, led by Marjorie Wright of Bristol, Tenn., will sing Negro songs.

Woman Trade Commissioner Declares Service Is Keynote

Miss A. Viola Smith, assistant United States trade commissioner at Shanghai, China, the first woman to hold a federal position in the foreign service of the Department of Commerce, has devoted considerable attention to problems concerning the building up of foreign trade, and in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said, in part:

Service is the keynote to foreign markets, even as it is to the domestic trade today. Marketing abroad challenges the exporter with all the difficulties of the domestic market plus the peculiarities in the respective foreign fields.

From the standpoint of service and introduction of new lines, foreign markets, especially China, are not dissimilar from the consideration given by the New England manufacturers to their Pacific coast trade.

Mr. Galaneau said that the State's forestry program called for the planting of 1,500,000 trees this year, of which 600,000 are proposed to be planted in the western part of the State. Representatives of several railroad companies told of improvements made along their lines in the matter of forest protection.

Speakers from Massachusetts Agricultural College told of progress at the northeastern forestry experiment station near Amherst. A. F. Hawes, State Forester of Connecticut, said that an extensive program had been developed in the Nutmeg State. Others who spoke were M. C. Hutchins, State Fire Warden, and Capt. George E. Parker, head of the State Police Patrol.

PHI MU FELLOWSHIP AWARD IS ANNOUNCED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—The Phi Mu Fellowship for \$100, granted to successful candidates who are graduates of colleges where there is a recognized chapter of the Phi Mu sorority, has been awarded by the American Association of University Women to Prof. Rose Frances Egan of the department of English at Smith College. Professor Egan has been granted a leave of absence by Prof. Smith to do research work in the libraries of the British Museum, Oxford and the Sorbonne, relative to her chosen subjects, which deal with the theories of poetic inspiration and the origin of the doctrine of art's sake.

She has already done some preliminary work and has written relevant articles for the *Romantic Review* and the *Smith College Studies in Modern Languages*. Miss Egan received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Syracuse University and her Master's degree from Columbia. She has taught at the College of New Rochelle, the Teachers' College of Columbia University and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

REGISTRATION SHOWS GAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 (Special)—A big gain in registration figures since Jan. 1 in this city is ascribed by the Board of Canvassers and Elections to be due to the lively interest taken by women in voting and the campaigning for bigger registration by women's organizations. Up to date, 9,680 have registered in comparison with 8,200 in the same number of days in 1922.

HAIR NETS
24 for \$1.00 Postpaid
We are grateful for the generous response to our offer.

* Highest Quality Human Hair. Single or double can be fringed.

All colors except white or gray at this price.

SEVERN & COMPANY
No. 147 West 4th St., N. Y. C. Rm. 417

Tires With 500 Nail Holes
Leave No Air

A new puncture-proof inner tube has been invented by Mr. M. B. Milburn of Chicago. In actual test it was punctured 500 times without the loss of air. This is a useful invention for drivers traveling from 10,000 to 12,000 miles, eliminates changing tires, and makes riding a real pleasure. It costs \$1.50. Write to Mr. M. B. Milburn, 321 West 47th St., Chicago, Ill., and he will send them introduced everywhere and is making a special offer to agents. Write him today.

"Kariko"

KARIKO CHEESE. If you like a delicate blend of cheese for sandwiches or luncheon, try "KARIKO."

Send 50c for trial jar.

KARIKO COMPANY
264 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

"The Friendly

Glow"

The EDISON Shop

39 Boylston St.

Waffles
crisp, brown, piping hot!
Send \$9 for the Star

The Star electric waffle iron makes four delicious waffles every two minutes, right at the table. It is handsomely finished in nickel, and comes complete with tray, six-foot cord, and plug. It is backed by an Edison Guarantee.

Send \$9 today. We'll forward it promptly

Use this Coupon

THE EDISON SHOP
39 Boylston St., Boston

I enclose check or money order for \$9, for which please send a Star Waffle Iron.

Name: _____
Address: _____

PEOPLE'S RAIL RATE CASE PROGRESSING

Attorney for 12 Cities and 11 Towns Shaping Up Evidence for Coming Hearing

A concentrated, instead of a scattered, presentation of the people's case based on new facts and effects of increased railroad fares on commuters, is expected to figure as part of the new evidence to be presented by H. La Rue Brown, Boston attorney and former assistant United States attorney, who is to appear as the representative of 12 cities and 11 towns in their efforts to have the department of public utilities of Massachusetts rescind its recent decision giving the roads 20 per cent additional revenue from commutation tickets. The rehearing is assigned to begin March 5.

Experienced through his service in the office of the Federal Attorney-General and later as general solicitor for the Railroad Labor Board, Attorney Brown realized that the case of the people was never properly presented to the department which listened to the arguments of the trained railroad investigators who got of the bulk of their information largely from the railroad officials.

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That Attorney Brown may not be able to go on with his case on March 5 is declared probable. He is at work on it now, but has so much material to read and new facts to look for that the presentation of such a case will require much more time than given. Chairman Henry C. Attwells, of the department, when he fixed the date for the hearings to begin, said this was but tentative and that he would be glad to give any extension of time desired.

"There must be new evidence introduced," said an attorney who has given much time to this case. "It is necessary that new facts be presented to the department to cause the commissioners to change their minds and to reconsider their former award to the riding public, that interest is but mild and in the abstract while the manner of the board at the hearings evidenced the fact that they are more friendly to the railroads than otherwise."

The attorney who has given much time to this case said that while it is true that the commissioners of the department of public utilities are interested in the welfare of the riding public, that interest is but mild and in the abstract while the manner of the board at the hearings evidenced the fact that they are more friendly to the railroads than otherwise.

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IMPARTIAL INQUIRY INTO SERUM URGED

Medical Liberty League Says
Mere Opinion on Schick Mis-
haps Is Not Sufficient

A committee of "absolutely disinterested men" retained by the State to investigate the claims of health authorities that the serious illness of 44 school children in Bridgewater and Concord was the result of frozen serum, is urged by the Medical Liberty League, Inc., in a public statement today addressed to the parents, school authorities, and teachers of Massachusetts. It is signed by Henry D. Nunn, general counsel of the league.

Referring to the Schick tests and the Bridgewater and Concord cases, the letter says that the mere announcement of a conclusion arrived at by medical men who for the most part are the same men who have promoted the Schick procedure for several years, will not satisfy the public. The text of the letter, in part, follows:

"The freezing of the official advocates of the Schick test procedure delude parents and teachers with assurances that toxin-antitoxin is harmless, for the press of the United States and Canada has carried the story to every city and hamlet from Hudson Bay to Mexico.

The Freezing Theory

When the storm first broke in Concord the Schick test promoters tried to take refuge in the hurriedly formulated theory that the toxin-antitoxin had been used viciously poisonously by being frozen.

The freezing of the material, even if that was the cause of the trouble, could not excuse the state and local public health officials from full responsibility for the results which accrued. For five years they have distributed circulars to parents all over the State, setting out a fact that they knew all about these biologic materials that they were produced under such strict federal and state supervision, and used with so much care, that injuries were absolutely impossible.

These officials claimed full and complete scientific knowledge. They assumed responsibility and told doubtful parents that they need have no fear. They are morally responsible if not legally liable, for what has happened.

But now that our public health officials have hit upon "frozen serum," we challenge them to prove this convenient hypothesis and publish their evidence in full, in terms which all may understand. Many parents, some of them very intelligent, of Concord children poisoned by toxin-antitoxin, do not believe that the toxin-antitoxin used in Concord and Bridgewater was frozen, or if it was, that the freezing had anything to do with what happened.

After the press reports of the Concord case, the people of the State Department of Public Health gave out a statement regarding 25 cases in Bridgewater, one in Boston, and one in Holyoke, all of which, it was announced, were due to "frozen serum."

Case at Holyoke

According to the Holyoke and Springfield newspapers, Dr. J. J. Carroll, bacteriologist of the Holyoke Board of Health, said that the toxin-antitoxin which caused illness in the case of the Holyoke child above referred to was not frozen.

Other cases of very serious reactions following toxin-antitoxin inoculation have come to light recently, in none of which could the "frozen serum" theory have applied.

Absolutely disinterested men, who have never been committed to the procedure, or, at least, who have not been carried away by enthusiasm over it, should be retained by the State to investigate and report, giving full names of their opinions, but their mode of arriving at them.

We would suggest for such a commission of investigation: Dr. W. H. Kellogg (director California State Hygienic Laboratory); Dr. James Gordon Cumming, Washington, D. C., and F. M. Mason, Padelford, Mass.

According to the newspapers, Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, Commissioner of Public Health, while appearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature, said:

There is no "come back" on the State. Parents sign a slip giving consent to the test on their children. Moreover this "consent" is in the nature of an "act of God."

Was it an "act of God" which induced parents by the thousand to "consent" to having their children inoculated with poison, or was it the propaganda of public officials? Had the promoters of the Schick test procedure not been so overzealous and heedless of all the warnings of the past. Massachusetts children would never have been subjected to the risk of poisoning.

Practice of Medicine Declared a Private, Not a Public Function

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Promises of more profitable practice and other appeals to ulterior motives of physicians

LOW COST FUEL
THE VULCAN OIL-BURNER

No inconvenience from loss
of heat during installation
Approved by Mass. Dept. of Public Safety
For Every Heating System
Hot Air, Steam—Hot Water
Includes Burner, Automatic
Shut-Off Valve, and
Dial Needle Valve. Can
be easily installed. Full
directions furnished.

\$75
VULCAN OIL-BURNER CO.
198 State St., Boston
Phone Richmond 2648-1661
Member N. E. Oil Heating Assoc., Inc.

BLACKSTONE
SAVINGS BANK
INTEREST BEGINS
FEB. 21
in this Mutual Savings Bank
26 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

made by health boards throughout the United States are criticized by the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau as "retarding sound public health work" in a bulletin made public here recently. The charge is made that in many cases health board appropriations are being used to build up the practice of favored physicians.

The people of this country are demanding of the medical profession something more than shaking up test tubes and looking through microscopes," says the bulletin quoting a recent statement by Dr. Irvin Arthur in the Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association. "The thing that they demand most of all when they are sick is service and if they cannot get it from the medical profession they will get it somewhere else."

Public Medicine Criticized
Dr. E. C. Levy, director of public health, Richmond, Va., in a recent issue of the American Journal of Public Health, outlined the multifarious ways in which city health boards are benefiting physicians, and he makes the observation that: "Much of the advice which every health department gives the people for their own benefit must, if followed, incidentally bring in an immense amount of practice to the doctors of the community."

Dr. Levy, in his criticism of political medicine, says that the free distribution of vaccine and antitoxins by health boards and their advising the people to call on doctors even when they are not ill are two most widely employed propaganda methods.

"We advise that, during the pre-school period," says Dr. Levy, "the family doctor should attend to vaccination, to the administration of the Schick test, followed by toxin-antitoxin if indicated, and if thought desirable to the giving of the typhoid prophylactic. As a matter of interest, I asked the health officer of R'chmond to give me, in the briefest possible form, memoranda of the various ways in which the Richmond Health Bureau advises parents or others to call in their family physician or other medical assistance. He handed me, in brief memoranda form, advice covering four typesetting pages.

"In other words, the Richmond Health Bureau, and I presume the same can be said of municipal health bureaus and departments elsewhere, in what it conceives to be its duty to the public, conscientiously advises the people to call on the doctors of the community to an extent which, beyond doubt, would give them an amount of practice far exceeding that which they have admittedly lost through the lessened prevalence of contagious diseases."

People Losing Confidence
The Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau declares that private physicians generally are becoming more and more reluctant to support the program for the "medical control" of everybody and that health boards are endeavoring to hold them in line by promises of a larger practice.

The bureau holds that from communications by leading physicians themselves, it is apparent that health boards can use their time and money to better advantage than endeavoring to build up confidence in the "regular physician" or by taking "the middle ground" attitude of interfering with the individual's choice of some other practitioner if he has more confidence in some other method of treatment." It is declared that "the practice of medicine is a private and not a public health function and should be so regarded by our health boards."

COMMUTERS SEEK
RAIL RATES HEARING

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—Instead of applying for an injunction the local commuters' committee have applied for a hearing before the State Utilities Commission in the matter of an increase in intrastate commutation fares on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The committee, the state law compels, will also attend the hearing next Saturday in New York before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and present their case there.

OVER \$40,000 PLEDGED FOR SMITH
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—More than \$40,000 has been pledged by members of the board of directors and the finance committee of Smith College toward the \$60,000 fiftieth anniversary gift to be made in the fall of 1925. The gift was voted here today by the directors of the alumnae association on the recommendation of the alumnae council. It will be used to complete the quadrangle on Paradise Road, half of which was built and opened in the fall of 1922.

AUTO COST RECORD FOR SMITH

Know your cost per mile or day, tire miles, gas, oil, and basic cost—keep a record. ANCHOR SALES CO., P. O. Box 1288, Washington, D. C.

ORIENTAL RUGS FOR SALE

By executor, to settle an estate. Thirty fine, well-made, Oriental and Persian style curtains. All are vegetable dried rugs, seldom obtainable now, and are in perfect condition. Priced at one-half appraised value, to effect immediate disposal. This is a genuine opportunity. Will be gladly shown to persons interested by writing for an appointment. Address: B-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

DEBT CANCELLATION
IS SPEAKERS' PLEA

Revision of Treaty, Codification
of International Law, World
Court, Urged by Abolitionists

Cancellation of European debts as a first step toward effecting the primal cause of war, namely, commercial rivalry, was urged by speakers yesterday at a meeting of the Association to Abolish War, at 24 St. Botolph Street, Boston. The members of the association had gathered to discuss the winning essay in the Bok peace competition, and while it was agreed that the prize plan possesses undeniable merits, such, for example, as its stand for nonreliance upon force as a means for bringing about ultimate peace, the speakers maintained that a supreme dictate by not necessary to an ideal condition, or even desirable.

Henry W. Pinkham of Brookline, secretary of the Association to Abolish War, said in part:

The chief merit of No. 1469, the winning peace plan in the Bok prize competition, the author of which is now disclosed as Dr. Charles H. Leermore, "is well known," wrote on the title page, "in the defense of the League of Nations, as applied to nations. It is urged that the United States accept the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, not as a league to enforce peace. The only kind of compulsion which nations can easily exert on each other in the name of peace is that which arises from conference, from oral judgment, from full publicity and from the power of public opinion."

"Cancel War Debt"

But while No. 1469 pleads for participation by our country in international conferences, it does not suggest what proposals our representatives should take to the conference table; it does not deal with the present duties of our Nation in view of the European situation, for which we have a large share of responsibility. This is the omission of the National-wide referendum on the winning plan has almost no reference to the critical conditions abroad, which brook no delay. The machinery of international conference is desirable, but it is wisdom and good will that are indispensable, not additional machinery.

Our duty is clear. We ought straightforwardly to cancel the war debts due from Europe. This we should open the way to a settlement of the financial problems left by the war and to economic reconstruction. This forgiveness of our debtors is only decent in view of our relative wealth.

To forgive these war debts, thereby opening the way to a solution of Europe's financial problems, and to initiate an international conference for the revision of the Versailles Treaty and the economic restoration of Europe, are our immediate duties. To fulfill them there is no need to enter into the League of Nations, and entrance into the League would not oblige us to fulfill them.

The resolution introduced by Senator Borah presents the goal toward which we should press. War should be outlawed.

We have not yet reached that goal. At the present stage, legislation making war a "public crime," or an amendment of our Constitution by withdrawing from Congress the power to declare war or maintain an army, would be footless. There are, however, certain advances toward that goal that can and should be made at once.

The Monroe Doctrine

First, we should enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding, as the winning essay, No. 1469, proposes. Second, we should operate in the creation of a code of international law of peace. If the Monroe Doctrine should find no recognition in such a code, let us not be surprised nor at all indignant; it has proved its usefulness. Third, we should by treaties with other nations promise to settle all differences by judicial or arbitral means, resorting to The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration in non-justiciable cases. This would be the outlawing of war as between the contracting parties, whether so designated or not. Fourth, the Conventions

U. S. S. MAINE ANNIVERSARY

Boston Municipal Council, United Spanish War Veterans, held services in Ford Hall last evening commemorating the 50th anniversary of the sinking of the U. S. S. Maine in Havana harbor.

National, state and city officials joined in paying tribute to Washington, Lincoln, Wilson and Coolidge, and some speakers urged preparedness.

The award of the department also authorizes the trustees of the Elevated to retire the new issue of bonds at any time after the expiration upon payment of 105 per cent of their face value, with accrued interest.

These bonds are to be issued to retire \$1,500,000 bonds which are due on March 1, the balance, \$500,000, to be applied to the erection of the proposed new repair shop.

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SCHOOL CONDITIONS
PARTLY REMEDIED

New York Joint Committee on
Education Reports Better-
ments and Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—"In the spring of 1921 a group of civic, nonpolitical women's organizations, then known as the Plan and Program Committee and now constituted as the Joint Committee on Education, made a survey of the physical conditions in 40 old school buildings in use throughout the city and housing over 50,000 children," says the report on fourth survey of old school buildings just issued by the Joint Committee on Education. "This survey revealed many conditions which can only be described as shocking. The report received a large amount of publicity in the press and aroused much interest in the public-school situation on the part of the general public."

After briefly reviewing the findings of the second and third surveys, the fourth survey is declared to be "a further indication of improvement in the conditions of schools which have been on the committee's list previously." The report continues, in part, as follows:

Conditions Needing Correction

Some recommendations, unfortunately for the children who attend these schools, have never been acted upon. While the general state of repair shows improvement, there remain an astonishing number of old schools visited in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn where little or no attempt has been made to improve or maintain the standard as regards sanitation, lighting, and fire protection.

Another of the significant factors brought out by this survey is the general disregard of the comfort of teachers. Of the 22 schools visited in Manhattan, 10 had inadequate teachers' rest rooms, which are essential to the health and good work of any teacher, and the committee would recommend that this inadequacy be remedied.

It was hoped in the course of this fourth survey to ascertain whether the suggestions and follow-up work of the committee had played any part in securing the improvements noted. It was for this reason that 13 schools of contemporary age were added to the original 40, so that some conclusion could fairly be reached.

Work Is Justified

It appears to the committee, in view of the facts, that its work has been justified, for better physical conditions are reported among the original 40, due, the committee feels, to the light thrown upon them, than prevail in the additional schools of approximate age.

Then follows a detailed voluminous summary of the physical conditions of public school buildings and recommendations for various sorts of repairs and improvements.

Copies of the report have been sent to John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York City; Murray Hubert, Acting Mayor; William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of schools; Board of Education, local schools' boards throughout the city, and Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Joint Committee on Education officers are Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, chairman; Mrs. Mary G. Schonberg, secretary.

COMMITTEE ISSUES
DEPARTMENT REPORT
ON SCOTS SEA FISHING

EDINBURGH, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The report of the Scottish departmental committee on the trawling and policing of Scottish sea fisheries was issued recently. The committee, which consisted of Sir James Miller Dodds and Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, with Lord MacKenzie as chairman, was appointed to report on the present legislative position on trawling off the coasts of Scotland and the arrangements for policing the Scottish sea fisheries.

The report is of a descriptive and historical character, and draws attention to the abnormal conditions at present governing the fishing industry. The unsettled state of the Continental markets has had an adverse influence on the trade, but it is hoped that this will be a passing phase. The committee protests against the destruction of immature fish and the prevalence of illegal trawling. There is little doubt that trawling in closed waters is practiced to a serious extent and usually goes unpunished. Trawling in inshore waters deprives the line fisherman of his means of livelihood, and as the living for these men in the northwest of Scotland is already meager, great hardship is involved. This is acute among the crofter fishermen of Syke and Lewis, where sea and land fail to give a living at present.

With such extreme distress in the highlands the importance of protecting the fisher in home water against the depredations of the trawlers will be appreciated. He frequently suffers damage to his gear by the incursions of the trawlers, and in fact is often deterred from setting lines on this account.

INDIAN TRADE SCHOOL
POPULATION GROWS

PORLTAND, Ore., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The population at the Indian training school at Chemawa, Ore., is growing. In 1916, 750 Indian boys and girls were in attendance. In 1923 the number had grown to 900. These statements are from the annual report of Harwood Hall, superintendent of the school.

The Government allows \$200 a year to each Indian in attending the institution on the basis of the 250 attendance. Out of this the school pays all costs, good clothing, books, salaries of instructors and incidentals.

Chemawa school includes among its student body boys and girls from tribes in nearly every western and middle western state and from Alaska. Its graduates and former students are scattered the country over, and reports from them quite generally tell of success in what they are doing, the superintendent says. The school is primarily a vocational institution.

B. Altman & Co.

Fifth Avenue

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Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The Evolution of Women's Sports Wear has created for it an almost universal feminine demand



O-DAY the term "Sports Apparel"—as applied to women—is almost a misnomer, for clothes under this caption have gone beyond the realm of the great open spaces, and are sometimes perilously near the border-line of the formal. It is this reaching out that has fired the imagination of the best makers, giving them scope to cunningly combine audacity, beauty and freedom of line, and each season offers a new motif—something daring or whimsical to stimulate the interest of ultra-modern femininity—capricious, fastidious and ever-changing. To this demand have been brought in this Great Store many early arrivals, all smart contributions to 1924 Sports Apparel, and expressing all the fashionable conceits and foibles that the canons of good taste will permit. In a swift resumé, may be mentioned the indispensable Topcoat, in its many varieties; Suits, in both severely tailored and sports styles; Knitted Dresses; Blouses—particularly the Beauvais embroidered, English striped and plaided, and the Breton Peasant Blouse—the modish bouclé Sweater with scarf attached, and the innumerable array of gypsy-like Scarfs, vividly colorful and decorative. Also the small but important Sports Accessories, which include bright Kerchiefs for neckwear, and Culottes and Waistcoats for the mannish tailleur.

New Importations of Exquisite Lingerie

are constantly being received from France and Belgium, expressing the latest ideas in dainty undergarments for women, variously, but always delightfully interpreted in terms of silk, linen and batiste, with enhancements of hand-made lace and embroidery to complete their charm.

Bridal Sets, made of sheer fabrics beautifully embroidered by skilful needlewomen, are a feature of the new selections.

(Second Floor)

Smart

Plaid Alpaca Frocks for the Jeune Fille

Possessing just enough verve and daring to swing them into instant favor with the Younger Set, these sprightly dresses of plaid close-weave alpaca are simply cut, with short sleeves, and are shown in colorful red-and-green and red-and-black combinations, as well as white-and-black effects; trimmed in white silk or organdie braided in red soutache, with red buttons, and finished with belt. Attractively priced at \$45.00.

(Third Floor)

Parisian

Corsets and Brassieres

No one understands better than the French the importance to a woman of line, and the glamour that lies in the fact that her under-accessories are correct. These new Spring models are artfully designed to accomplish that desirable hidden perfection. The Corsets are of batiste, etamine and broché, as well as the popular elastic, in both step-in and back-lace styles. Hand-embroidered linens and laces are in the making of the Brassières, and some are of exquisite real lace.

(Second Floor)

Unmade Lingerie Robes

(Hand-embroidered)

at the unprecedently low price of

\$25.00

Made of French batiste, exquisitely hand-embroidered in lovely and varied patterns

(First Floor)

3,000 Pairs of Inexpensive Curtains

for Spring and Summer

Hemstitched Marquisette Curtains, with Cluny lace edge, per pair \$1.45

Plain Ruffled Marquisette Curtains, with tie-backs per pair \$1.45

Dotted Ruffled Muslin, Novelty Voile and Plain Marquisette Curtains, all with tie-backs; selected qualities, per pair \$1.75

Representing large concessions from regular prices

(Department for Lace Draperies, Fourth Floor)

New Sports Dresses

(sizes 34 to 44)

Unusually attractive Sports Dresses, in youthful chic models appropriate for indoor or outdoor wear, developed in plain and fancy striped tub flannels, and wool crepe rayé.

specially priced at

\$36.50

(Department for Women's Dresses, Third Floor)

The Art Needlecraft Dep't

will place on sale a number of

Imported Needlepoint Pieces

unfinished, with materials in artistic colorings to complete the work

exceptionally priced as follows:

Pillow and Footstool Pieces \$7.50

Bench Pieces 15.00 & 23.75

Chair Pieces (seat and back) 37.50

(Fifth Floor)

CITY ZONING PLANS HEARD AT MEETING

Mr. Fay of Boston City Planning Board Shows System's Growth in the United States

What few exceptions were raised to zoning for Boston were promptly answered in the council chamber at City Hall last night, by zoning and city planning experts at the first of a series of public hearings on the plan as embodied in a bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature. Between 75 and 100 persons attended the hearing.

Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, and Arthur C. Comey, zoning director employed by the board, explained the plan in detail with the aid of maps and lantern slides. Robert A. Woods, representative of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the Zoning Advisory Commission, and Elbridge R. Anderson, representative of the Boston Real Estate Exchange on the commission, also sponsored the plan. Attorney Anderson said that the bill now before the Legislature is a "perfectly just and legal document."

Constitutionality Questioned. In the course of open discussion that followed, the question of constitutionality was raised by Charles H. Dillworth, a real estate operator, 60 State Street, who thought the proposed act exceeded police powers and was therefore unconstitutional. Both Mr. Fay and Mr. Comey assured Mr. Dillworth that they had consulted the law, fully in the matter, and that, as Attorney Anderson had said, it was entirely valid.

Mr. Dillworth urged that a provision be inserted providing compensation for any property injured by zoning restrictions. Mr. Fay replied that as there is no confiscation there could be no compensation, and that the act itself automatically meets this question through its board of appeals and zoning adjustment.

William C. S. Healey, councilor of East Boston, favored the plan, but would extend its control over the use of streets with respect to elevated structures. While, after some discussion, his suggestion was taken under consideration, sponsors for zoning are convinced they have no control over the streets. Private property is their field, it was held.

One objector opposed the act on the ground that it provides that no dwelling may be erected nearer than six feet to the lot line. He was informed that the present building code already provides for that. The zoning act specifically provides for shallow lots.

A recommendation that the planning board regards as constructive was that offered by W. T. Miller, a citizen, who would restrict corner buildings in such a way that motorists approaching street intersections might get a clearer view.

Boston Led the Way

Speaking for the plan Mr. Fay said:

Boston was the first city in the country to adopt any regulation of a zoning nature by limiting the heights of buildings in the different parts of the city into two-height districts in 1904, although Boston took the first step, for 20 years we have waited to make the plunge, and we are now behind most of the other large cities of the country in the adoption of a comprehensive zoning plan.

While Boston was the pioneer in regulating the heights of buildings in 1904, to the American belief the credit of being the first American city to establish (in 1909) various use districts. It was not until 1918, however, that comprehensive zoning—that is combined use, height and area regulations—was adopted, when the New York City zoning ordinance was passed.

Today, of the 68 cities in the United States over 100,000 population, 87 have zoning ordinances in effect. Of the cities over 50,000 population, 52 have adopted zoning in some form. Of the 15 largest cities of the country, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Newark, Washington, and Atlanta, believe it or not, have adopted comprehensive zoning regulations; Boston, Los Angeles, Buffalo, and San Francisco are partially zoned, while the three remaining cities, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Cleveland, are working upon this problem.

The next hearing will be Tuesday night.

ROTARIANS TO BUILD HALL FOR BOYS' CLUB

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—The Rotary Club at a luncheon meeting yesterday voted to erect a dining and recreation hall for the Springfield Boys' Club at its farm in Brimfield. This structure will cost \$6000. The ball was set rolling by 100 Rotarians pledging \$2250 and an unnamed Rotarian who had given \$1000 for the Rotarians' pledge. Telegrams were received pledging several hundred dollars additional, so that the entire amount was subscribed within a few minutes. The money is augmented by building material and other things needed to put the hall in condition for service. Fred Stephenson, superintendent of the club, gave an address on its growth and activities. Work on the building will begin immediately.

STOUT WOMEN Slenderize Your Figure

Appear 10 to 20 Pounds Lighter

Concert Brassiere
Gives the figure a slenderized appearance. The figure is made to look slimmer and more slender. It is made of a special material which is specially mercerized and specially boned. It is adjustable to fit perfectly. Will not ride up over the corset.

Cost \$2.00
No. 180—Lightweight Coutil. \$2.00
No. 240—A Finer, Heavier Coutil. 2.75
No. 360—Mercerized Brocade. 3.00

Send postpaid. State full measurement. Single postpaid free or request money refunded.

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112 West 40th Street, Suite 802, N. Y.

RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

JUNIOR BUREAU WORK EXPANDING

Clubs to Be Instituted in Hartford on Wide Scale

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—The Junior Achievement Bureau of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League has decided to institute boys' and girls' clubs in Hartford, Conn., on a city-wide scale.

Need of such educational work in the city has been voiced by leading citizens and the Kiwanis Club has started the movement by extending its support to clubs about to be formed in the North Street Settlement where a number of rooms are offered for the clubs use. Four or more clubs will be started there the coming week, in shoe and leather, textile and other projects.

Two former leaders of Junior Achievement clubs in other cities have volunteered to start the movement in other districts of Hartford. They are Miss Mina R. Suppore, a public school teacher, and Mrs. Raymond Stanton, both of whom are enthusiastic over the opportunity offered for constructive work in the city.

Other clubs are to be started in connection with the churches of the city, according to plans. The Hartford work looks to the opening of a Junior Achievement Foundation, such as have been instituted in Springfield, Holyoke, New Britain and Essex County, New York, having charge of clubs throughout the city.

Dog Show Entries Exceed All Records

"Best Dog" Award Attracts Increased Interest

Museum of Fine Arts

For persons interested in design who cannot reach the Museum, during the day, a series of evening talks have been arranged as follows: Feb. 25, 8 p. m., Indian Jewelry, Dr. Coomaraswamy; March 3, 8 p. m., The Decorative Art of Ancient Egypt, Ashton Sanborn; March 10, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Century Flemish, Miss Gertrude Sanborn; March 17, 8 p. m., The American Silver, Edwin Hopkins. These talks will be placed in the classrooms and galleries and a limited number of tickets may be obtained on application to the assistant in instruction at the Museum.

The School of the Museum of Fine Arts announces Charles Theodore Carruth will give four lectures, illustrated by slides, on school needs and evenings in the lecture hall of the Museum of Fine Arts at 3:15 o'clock. The lectures are open to the public. No tickets are required.

The dates and subjects are as follows:

Feb. 18, Giotto Padua; Feb. 26, Botticelli; March 4, Michelangelo; March 18, Raphael.

Students Repertory Theater

The Cambridge High and Latin School presented "The Romantic Age," a comedy by A. A. Milne, yesterday afternoon at the Copley-Plaza Theater under the auspices of the Students' Repertory Theater Association of New England. The performance was under the direction of Dr. E. F. Hartigan, and Dr. J. W. Warren, Jr., of the past two or three years has taken his place among the leading fanciers of the breed, will have several fine entries.

One of the much-noticed dogs in the show doubtless will be Cloudland Dot, a 9-months-old bull terrier, recently adopted by Ruth Gage, Jr., of Worcester, who in the past two or three years has taken his place among the leading fanciers of the breed, will have several fine entries.

The largest and probably the finest field presented by any breed in the Boston show will be that of wire-haired fox terriers, in which there will be a number of champion dogs.

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GENEVA LABOR CONFERENCE CHANGES DATE OF MEETING

Four Outstanding Subjects to Be Dealt With at the Summer Session—Interview With Albert Thomas

GENEVA, Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The annual session of the International Labor Conference, which has usually been held in Geneva in October, will this year be held in this city in the latter part of June and the beginning of July. The agenda has already been fixed and intimation has been sent to the governments of the 57 states which are members of the organization.

Apart from certain matters of routine, four specific questions have been selected by the governing body of the organization for discussion at the conference, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought an interview with Albert Thomas with a view to discovering the reasons which had determined the choice of these questions at this time.

M. Thomas explained that since the Washington Conference, which dealt very widely with matters concerning the workers of all countries, it had been the practice to select specific topics for more exhaustive consideration.

In regard to night work in bakeries, which was one of the items on the agenda, conditions varied widely. Here in Europe the work was mostly done in small bakeries, employing one or two workers only. Large bakeries employing 200 or 300 were the exception. Laws in both senses had been passed in different countries, and the matter came to the fore especially during the war in consequence of the prohibition of the sale of new bread in order to restrict the consumption of cereals. In 1919 night work in bakeries was forbidden in Czechoslovakia, France, Austria, Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden and Poland. Belgium followed in 1921 and Hungary in 1923.

In recent years technical methods have to a certain extent changed and machinery has been largely introduced. In large establishments eight-hour shifts can be worked and the better hygienic conditions benefit both the worker and the consumer. But if these were excluded from the application of laws concerning night work it is questionable whether any reform could be carried out in the smaller establishments. The problem, therefore, is to find a solution which can be recommended from the point of view of the protection of the workers.

Turning to the next question—the weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used—Mr. Thomas said it was a question of burning fuel for 24 hours to maintain the heat of the furnaces without production. The French Government, which had proposed that the question be put on the agenda, and that the problem could only be solved by an international agreement among the different manufacturing countries in Great Britain the weekly suspension of manufacture in tank furnace glass works is of long standing.

The third question—that of equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents—was a question, said M. Thomas, "of principle." The preamble to Part XII of the Peace Treaty by which the International Labor Office was set up, mentioned the "protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own," while Article 42 provided that "the standard set by law in each country with regard to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein."

Different aspects of the problem were dealt with at Washington in 1919. The wording of the question on the agenda was the subject of some discussion by the governing body, some of whom thought that "reciprocity" would have been better than "equality." Equality with nationals meant that a Czech or Jugoslav in America enjoyed the conditions of labor prevailing for American workers, while an American in Jugoslavia, under the local labor conditions, might be worse off than at home.

M. Thomas left till last the question which, in point of fact, appears first on the agenda as drawn up, namely, the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure. Since the eight-hour day had been set up in many countries the workers had not always found occasion to use their leisure usefully. The suggestion that the International Labor Office should concern itself with what the workers did in their spare time had been ridiculed in some quarters, and it was suggested that they were trying to teach the workers how to use their leisure. This was not the case. The fact was that many workers had no possibility of utilizing their

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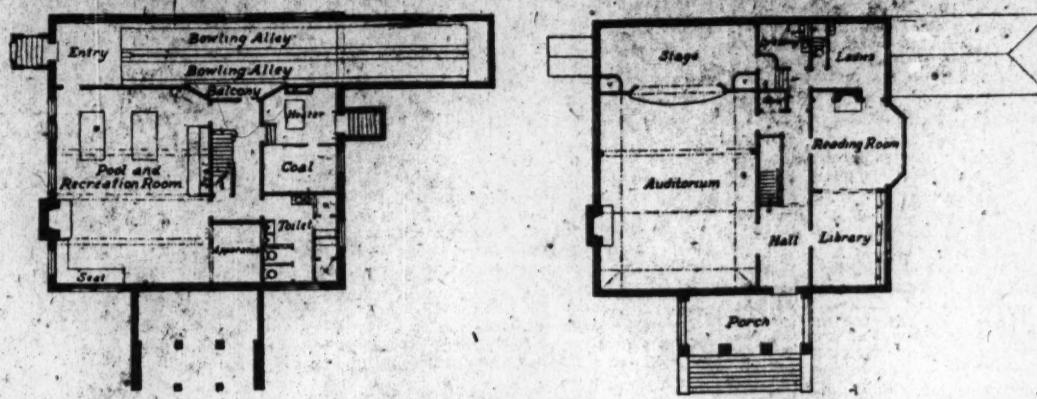
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Community Center in Wilder, Vt. Offers Recreation to Mill Workers

Ample Library and Athletic Equipment Provided—Dues of \$4 a Year Required—Self-Perpetuating Corporation

WILDER, Vt., Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Wilder owes its community home to the philanthropy of the late owner of its paper mill, which employs 200 of its 800 inhabitants. After a survey of the social needs of the community the mill owner donated \$30,000 to provide a community building which should be library, clubhouse and general meeting place in one. The sum of \$17,775 was used for construction and furnishings, the purchase of the library, the athletic equipment and the bowling alleys. The interest on the remainder of the money serves as a fund for the maintenance of the enterprise.

Electricity is being used extensively and a network of high tension power systems is spreading over the island of Nippon. The radio business is as yet undeveloped, and the Japanese Government exercises a strict control over its use, but General Tripp predicts that it will soon become as popular there as it is in America.

During his visit to Japan General Tripp said, he completed the merger of his company with the Mitsubishi interests to form the Mitsubishi Electric Company with a capital of 15,000,000 yen, or \$7,500,000.

SCOTS UNIVERSITIES RECEIVE MANY GIFTS

EDINBURGH, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Edinburgh University recently received an offer of a gift of £50,000 from the Rockefeller Trustees for the purpose of financing a clinical laboratory. Sir Daniel Stevenson, a former Lord Provost, had left the residue of his estate, amounting to £48,000, to develop and encourage scientific research, the teaching and study of the English language and literature, and the teaching and study of modern languages, particularly French, German, and Italian. The late Sir Daniel, a baronet of the university (John Smith) also left £5000 to be applied to the extent of one-half of the income to the purchase of books for the library, and the remaining half to general library purposes.

At the meeting of Glasgow University Court an offer was received from Sir Daniel Stevenson, a former Lord Provost, offering to provide an endowment of £20,000 for a chair of Italian, and £20,000 for a chair of Spanish. About three years ago Sir Daniel made another gift to the Glasgow University of £20,000 for the endowment of an annual course of lectures on the subject of "Citizenship."

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SWEDISH CULTURE AFFECTS AMERICA

Influence of Nobel Foundation Shows Type of Mentality of Swedish People

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Sweden's cultural contribution is unusually large in proportion to the wealth of the country and its small population.

The Nobel Foundation has contributed enormously to spread the knowledge of the type of mind of the Swedish people all over the world. Such an institution as that of the Swedish-American Foundation constitutes a factor not to be despised in the spreading abroad of Swedish culture, principally in the United States.

The society was founded but four years and a half ago, but it has already accomplished much. Its purpose is to be a connecting link between the intellectual life of Sweden and America. The president of the society is the renowned professor, Svante Arrhenius; the vice-presidents are the archbishop, P. T. Berg, and A. R. Nordwall, Royal Swedish Commissioner to the United States during the years 1917-18.

By means of its scholarships and fellowships the foundation effects a fruitful exchange between Swedes and America of well-known scientists and members of the practical professions as well as of younger students.

The society holds several scholarships at its disposal: The Zorn scholarship of 4500 crowns, the university scholarships, which are donations for a period of five years and are

given out to persons with university degrees or some corresponding education, and finally two bank scholarships from \$1200 to \$1500 each. So far, about 10 university scholarships have been granted each year.

During the five years the foundation has been in operation it has sent about 60 Swedish stipendaries to America and received about 40 American stipendaries from the universities of Columbia, Yale, Harvard, etc. Agriculturists, foresters and business men wishing to complete their business education have been benefited by scholarships.

Last year especially the service of the foundation as a mediator was required by Swedish students, wishing to go to America for their further education without scholarships. The work in this connection has been extensive, every day inquiries being made at the office of the foundation, Malmotgatan 5, in regard to the possibilities in this respect and the help the foundation might be able to give. Many persons have applied to the foundation in order to receive suitable letters of introduction to different places in the United States.

The foundation recently gave a reception of welcome and dinner in honor of the new American Minister and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss at the banquet hall of Rosenbad in Stockholm. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marcks von Württemberg, was one of the guests.

CAPITAL RECLASSIFICATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16—San Joaquin Light & Power stockholders have approved the reclassification of \$18,500,000 in authorized but unissued stock, 6 per cent deferred into 7 per cent preferred. Holders of the present outstanding 6 per cent cumulative preferred, on which there is an annual dividend of \$4.50 and be given the right to exchange their 6 per cent stock for reclassified 7 per cent.

The Week in Dublin

DUBLIN, Feb. 1—IT IS regretted by the great majority of people here that the Free State is not to be represented at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. A resolution, advocating that steps should be taken for representation, was recently proposed in the Senate and provided an opportunity for the Minister of Finance to explain the Government's decision. He pointed out that more than a year ago, when the matter first came up, the Government decided to take part in the exhibition, but that as the winter went on, destruction in the country, attended by inevitably accumulating debt, increased to such an extent that they deemed it inadvisable to commit the country to further expenditure. The great success of the National Loan seemed to justify a reconsideration of the matter, but by that time it seemed too late to organize a good exhibit, one which would make it worth while. In spite of this defense, it was generally thought that a good opportunity had been missed and it was recommended that the principal chambers of commerce should take up the matter and see if it was yet possible to obtain a site. Some firms in the Free State have already made arrangements for representation, independent of the Government, because such representation is good business.

Indignation has been aroused among the "wireless public" by the proposed action of the Government to seize all unlicensed wireless installations in the Free State. As no licenses are issued, except for experimental or technical instruction purposes, amateurs have been debarred from "wireless pleasures," though it is well known that many refused to be so debarred—many citizens, otherwise perfectly law-abiding, choosing to take the risk of defying the Postmaster-General's orders. Until the committee of the Dail, which is considering the whole question of wireless broadcasting in the Free State, issues its report, no licenses are to be obtained by the general public. Ireland has already had too much experience of "forcible entry" into private houses, and it would seem wiser not to renew the practice, even legally, when it is not a question of criminal action on the part of the offenders, who have repeatedly affirmed their willingness to pay for licenses.

Lord Glenavy, chairman of the Senate, speaking on the Courts of Justice Bill, now before that House, contributed some useful criticism of the proposed measure. Lord Glenavy who has had many years of legal experience, acted as chairman of the committee, appointed by the president of the Dail to investigate and report on the whole question of a judiciary suitable to the needs of the new state. He expressed the view that the recommendations of this committee had, broadly speaking, been incorporated in the bill, but there were important points on which the Dail had differed from the committee. One of the most important of these had regard to the framing of the rules of court. The new bill provided that the rules of court were to be made by the Minister for Home Affairs, in conjunction with the Minister for Finance, and with the concurrence of certain members of the court. This conflicted, he said, with

the "right of the people under the Constitution, which states that their judges on the bench are to be independent in their functions. He had pointed out in certain lectures delivered by him that the Supreme Court of the United States was independent by reason of the fact that Congress could not by legislation go one inch outside the Constitution. The judges had an equal power and veto with the Government itself, and the permanent guarantee and basis of all personal freedom and of liberty in the United States was to be found in the courage and conscientiousness of the courts and their perfect freedom from all Government control.

In theory, Lord Glenavy went on to say, that was what the Constitution of the Free State conferred on their country, and they in that House and in the Dail would be well advised to guard most carefully against the slightest attempt to infringe on it.

Rates amounting to £3,000,000 are outstanding in the Irish Free State today, and as a consequence many local authorities are in a very serious financial condition. To expedite the collection of these arrears is the main purpose of the local government (collection of rates) bill, which proposes to empower the Minister for Local Government to issue warrants to undersheriffs to levy, by seizure and sale of goods, for a period of 12 months for arrears due up to March 31, 1924.

An article, written by the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. John Henry Bernard, and entitled "The Church of Ireland Since Disestablishment," recently appeared in "The Review of the Churches," a new quarterly magazine. In it the writer admitted that the relations between Protestant and Roman Catholic had not always been friendly and tolerant in the North, but that there was an ever-increasing improvement in the South in the attitude of Protestant and Roman Catholic toward one another. The support accorded the Free State Government by the Protestant section of the community had been recognized by the church's severest critics as both patriotic and dignified. This support, tangibly expressed in a subscription from the Church of Ireland of £250,000 to the National Loan, floated in December, had not been inspired by a sudden conviction of political independence was a good

one which would make it worth while. In spite of this defense, it was generally thought that a good opportunity had been missed and it was recommended that the principal chambers of commerce should take up the matter and see if it was yet possible to obtain a site. Some firms in the Free State have already made arrangements for representation, independent of the Government, because such representation is good business.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Brontë Moors and Villages

Brontë Moors and Villages from Haworth. By Elizabeth Southworth, with 30 illustrations by J. M. Neale. London: John Lane, New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. \$4.

"Wuthering Heights." The Shirley district is supposed to be round about Haworth, but there is a decided redaction of the Haworth moorland, as there is in the description of the country where Jane Eyre wandered in her flight from Rochester. Ponden Kirk, supposed to be of Druidic origin, is the original of Penistone Crag in "Wuthering Heights." Ponden House may have been Emily's Thrushcross Grange, while others have also associated it with Thornfield in "Jane Eyre."

The illustrations add greatly to the charm of the book. These are done either in flat washes or are line drawings on white or varying colored backgrounds. They are most interestingly chosen, and well done. The trees on Haworth moor have all the natural wind-blown bareness of fact and imagination and so do the treeless moors done both in black and white and in color. There are two views of the Main Street in Haworth, the "Corner of the Wins" at Conning Corner, "The Old Bell Chapel" at Thornton where Patrick Brontë preached, "Walls of Jericho" very striking at Egypt, Thornton, "Ponden Kirk" and others equally characteristic.

Pilgrims pour into Haworth by thousands. Most of these seek a sunny day, when the truth of the moors is always hidden, and return having missed all that the Brontës found there. Such would be gainers if they stayed quietly at home and read this book, for Elizabeth Southworth has the right vision and has so transmitted that vision to paper that others, keyed to sympathy, will also see.

F. M.



From "Brontë Moors and Villages"

The Black Bull, Haworth

Letters of the Young Renan

Nouvelles Lettres Intimes

Ernest Renan. Henriette Renan. 1846-1850. (3rd edition). Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 18 francs.

There are heroes of adventure and achievement who climb no visible summits, cross no visible oceans. Ernest Renan was one of these. In the letters he wrote to his sister and unfailing confidante, Henriette Renan, between 1846 and 1850, the story of his early struggles and successes is unfolded like a drama, growing in interest and power. Henriette during this time was acting as governess to the daughters of a Polish count. When she returned from this exile in 1850, the brother and sister were reunited, and the correspondence ends upon a happy note, looking forward to the hour of meeting.

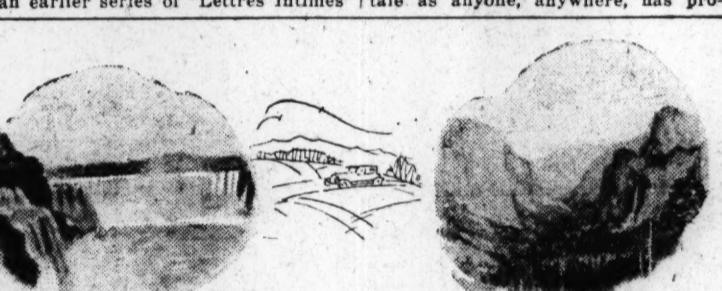
There is nothing faded and outworn in these letters. The affection flowing through them has in itself a quality that outlasts time. They were written, moreover, in a period of revolution and unrest, when many of the problems demanding solution were akin to the problems facing us today. Yet it is not an idle share that Renan took in national affairs which makes these letters such fresh and vivid reading. He is, he says, a curious spectator; nothing more. When firing was going on in Paris streets all round him, he sat in his little room unmoved, absorbed in the interesting question of whether or not Abelard knew Greek. The pursuit of knowledge and his own intellectual development concern him supremely; and he views external happenings from a standpoint which appears selfish in its detachment.

But this reproach is often unjustly earned by those whose intellectual labors are of a type to outlive their generation; and Renan had caught a glimpse of the truth that thought can do more for humanity than fire-arms. He too fights, he says, but with other weapons. What is the value of free speech, free action; if one has no good tidings to publish, no new truth to tell? "Let us occupy ourselves a little more with thinking, and a little less with seeking freedom to express our thought. L'homme qui a raison est toujours assez libre."

Persecution, he affirms, has never retarded even by one year the progress of ideas. Men who are enshrouded by material interests or preconceived theories may try to stem this irresistible advance. But, according to Renan, himself young, and abounding in enthusiasm, "toute la jeunesse intelligente, entre à pleine voix dans les idées d'avenir."

It is interesting to find that Renan, with a clearer vision than most men of his time, was strongly impressed with the injustice which law and practice in those days meted out to women. The wage then obtainable by a female manual worker, he states with indignation, was only 25 centimes per day, in her best working years, and in age, 10 centimes per day. He would like to see women as well as men marshaled under the banner of progress; and he suggests to Henriette the rôle of a pioneer in woman's education. But she, intelligent as she is, thinks the project chimerical and vague.

These letters are the continuation of an earlier series of "Lettres Intimes"



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duced in recent years. If not great, it is good; distinctly so. "Darkness" is as well done, and these two stories by themselves place Irvin Cobb well to the front among American story writers of the moment.

Tracing back through the years, Bret Harte stands as typically western as Mark Twain; in his longer tales is typically midwestern, but, after all, universality is necessary to place action in the gallery of the great, and Poe again looms high in prose as in poetry. In his stories the locale may be marked, but the element of universality is in them. Many would allow this to O. Henry, although his technique is essentially French.

It is precisely this element which Hawthorne lacks, in spite of Mr. Haney's assertion that "The Scarlet Letter" is the greatest American novel.

American historians have an acknowledged and unique position. Prescott, Parkman and Fliske well represent Americans in the short, but sometimes thrilling, history that is theirs.

Considering American drama as such, what plays can be chosen as remarkable? Possibly Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" would stand out among the plays of the latter nineteenth century. "The Emperor Jones" may live, because of its theme and treatment, which bring to mind the singular, but indisputable fact that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is America's most widely known play, melodrama though it may be. For the future, it is difficult to prophesy. The field is open and the various aspirants are promising.

Mr. Haney, naturally, places philosophical and didactic luminaries high on his list, Emerson among essayists, Whitman among poets. But this is debatable ground. The question is: who will best take the test of time?

Alice Schalek, one of the most intelligent women journalists of Austria, has written a small book on the Japanese newspaper in which she contends that Japan has outdone the United States in the distributing of daily news. There are papers for all ages, from six up. They are printed in two languages, one that the uncultured can understand, another for the cultured. And there is no such thing as the reporter who comes to you for an interview; the individual in question takes his item to the reporter. Moreover, no Japanese paper, according to Frau Schalek, is beyond the financial reach of the poorest subject, for no business manager runs a paper that is not entirely supported by its advertisements.

Books, Lauriat's, 3000 Varieties of Bibles, Scripture Portions and Translations. 385 Washington St., opp. Franklin St., BOSTON. Telephone Congress 2000. Switchboard Service.

Mussolini, Self-Revealed

By Benito Mussolini, As Revealed in His Political Speeches

By Benito Mussolini, di San Severino, London: J. M. Dent & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.

As a contribution to the solution of the enigma presented by Benito Mussolini as a man, and Fascism as a cause, Severino's collection of extracts from his speeches during the nine years from November, 1914, to August, 1923, is pre-eminently French.

The development of Mussolini from the fiery Socialist who occupied the editorial chair of the Avanti, the chief organ of the Syndicalist Party, is in itself an amazing story for which it is hard to find any parallels. The growth of Fascism from its original purpose to combat Communism to its present position, when it is seeking to consolidate itself on constitutional lines as a great national party, is a most noteworthy example of the unexpected in political evolution.

The outstanding lesson to be learned from this collection of extracts from Mussolini's speeches, which present typical examples of his capacity in many parts as the Socialist, the man of war, the friend of the people, the Prime Minister, is that he can learn as well as lead. It is a rare combination of qualities which may take him far. It may be yet impossible to forecast the future of the Fascist régime, but, as far as we are yet can estimate, the present trend is toward conservatism.

The extracts which Severino has selected from Mussolini's speeches reveal that their author is perhaps the most dominant personality in European politics today. There is much that is dramatic in the rise of a boy from a blacksmith's shop to the chief place of the Italian State. Nobody can read these speeches, even in their abbreviated form, without realizing that their force is the natural outcome of a character which, as he himself has declared, began by "bending iron" and is now engaged in "bending souls." Severino is not concerned with the elucidation of Mussolini's economic ideas. His chief theme is the personality of the man as at once an orator and a man of action, a

party leader and a statesman, and he could not have chosen a better medium than his own utterances, which literally bristle with arresting phrases. During the war he declared as a creed the unity of Italy with the United States, England and France. At Bologna on May 24, 1918, in a speech which went far to reunite the rest of Italy, he declared, "We are one with the United States. This is internationalism, the real, true, lasting internationalism."

Mussolini shows himself to be perfectly sane and restrained in his estimate of the limitations of his own political creed. "It is not," he says in one pregnant passage, "possible to transport Fascism out of Italy as Bolshevikism has been transported out of Russia." In sonorous phrase, but with a depth of feeling of which it is impossible to doubt the sincerity, he declared his chief ambition as being "to make the Italian people strong, prosperous, and free." In supporting the Electoral Reform Bill, of which we shall not know the outcome until the elections have been held, Mussolini shows that he has vision. It is a far cry from a dictatorship to a constitutional régime, even if it has yet to be proved that Fascism can achieve an unchallenged basis in the State.

"An Epic of Family Honor"

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Edited by JOHN DRINKWATER and SIR WILLIAM ORPEN

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Fifteenth Program of Boston Symphony

The fifteenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux conductor, was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program: Gluck—Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Lalo—"Spanish Symphony" for violin and orchestra; Taylor—Suite, "Through the Looking Glass"; Tchaikowsky—Overture-Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet."

Deems Taylor's suite, "Through the Looking Glass," had been presented by the New York Chamber Music Society, but the performance yesterday was the first in Boston of the version for orchestra. Rarely is it the good fortune of the audiences of the symphony concerts to hear so interesting, imaginative and without difficulty constructed a composition as an American composer, and lastly they have listened to music by many foreigners which was far less worthy of a hearing. Mr. Taylor's music is originally conceived; it is apt in its translation of Lewis Carroll's whimsical story into tones and it shows an extraordinarily fine command of the technic of musical composition and orchestration. This is music of which Americans may indeed be proud.

Previous to the playing of this Suite Jacques Thibaud gave a remarkably fine performance of Lalo's "Spanish Symphony." Such an interpretation of this work was necessary to restore it to the good graces of the public hereabouts, which had long ago heard it played by violinists who, without their technical attainments or their understanding of other styles of music may have been, were eminently unfitted to play this delicate, refined music. And this concerto is decidedly not a show piece, designed to tickle the ears of the multitude, but to find a wealth of poetic fancy and depth of sentiment which only an artist of Mr. Thibaud's quality can bring out. In the mad rush for technic it is fast being forgotten that the violin is a musical instrument and that the mission of the violinist is after all to make music. Such a state of affairs has long existed among pianists. Mr. Thibaud's playing serves to call the attention to the fact that a great technic may be employed for artistic ends; that the possessor of it may still remain susceptible to the real beauties of music; that the violinist may still sing a melody that feels free to move his auditor, and that music does not after all exist primarily for the display of mere personal prowess.

Mr. Monteux's playing of Gluck's overture was among the most remarkable of his more recent accomplishments. As time goes on his versatility in the music of different schools and periods is becoming more and more evident. In this overture of severe and chaste design, with its restrained emotion, he was as much at home as in Deems Taylor's light and fanciful concerto, or in the passionate measures of Tchaikowsky. Truly a conductor of unusual insight and exceptionally sympathetic understanding.

S. M.

Eighth Program of the Cincinnati Symphony

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15. (Special Correspondence)—The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor, presented for its eighth pair of concerts two works not hitherto played here, and one old favorite. "Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart" by Max Reger constituted the opening number; the veriest neophyte of symphony listeners could appreciate the former, while the conductor was at his best and toward whose interpretation and presentation he gave not only his finest scholastic knowledge and discrimination but also his heartfelt sympathy. Mr. Reiner is one of those appreciative persons—may their tribe increase!—who believe that the day of Max Reger is to come. Heresy, perhaps, but an opinion nevertheless. And for such music as one listened to on this occasion, one should be willing to be dubbed a heretic. Of the eight variations, not one of which was without its inherent charm, the eighth was perhaps the most delightful. That fugue was a model of clarity in design.

The Concerto for violin and violoncello, Op. 102, of Johannes Brahms, was also heard here for the first time and served to bring out the virtuous qualities of Mr. Emil Heerman, solo violinist and concert-master of the orchestra, and of Mr. Karl Kirksmith, solo cellist, in particular. The whole body of players, in general, this monumental work was very conscientiously given and was well received.

The well-known Symphony in G minor of Mozart brought the concerts to a beautiful close and gladdened the hearts of connoisseurs not only through its own sweet excellence but also by reason of the attention to style in delicate phrasing on the part of the orchestra and the conductor. T. J. K.

Beryl Rubinstein Soloist With Cleveland Orchestra

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Beryl Rubinstein, pianist, was the soloist at the tenth pair of Cleveland Orchestra subscription concerts. He played the Chopin concerto for pianoforte, No. 1, in E minor. It was Mr. Rubinstein's third appearance with the orchestra during the season. He performed the concerto with a virtuous and discriminating taste, and was recalled time and again. He must be accounted one of the most popular of the soloists who have appeared in the symphony series.

The symphony was the seventh of Béthoven's favorite, while Nikolai Sokoloff, and one in which the Cleveland conductor obtains a noble utterance. A splendid performance of Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," completed the program.

Vaughn Williams' Song Cycles

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 1—By a coincidence three cycles by Vaughan Williams were recently given in three successive concerts in London. These were the cycle of Rossetti sonnets, "The House of Life," sung by Gilbert Bailey at his recital in Wigmore Hall on Jan. 23; "On Wenlock Edge" (poems from "A Shropshire Lad" by A. E. Housman), at the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert in Queen's Hall on Jan. 24, with John Booth, vice John Coates as vocalist; and "Songs of Travel" (poems by R. L. Stevenson) sung by Clive Carey in Bolian Hall on Jan. 25. All are comparatively early compositions and were among the first that won Vaughan Williams recognition.

Their quiet power is as impressive now as then. For though the words and music of the Rossetti cycle move in an atmosphere of intense, still emotion beyond sight of the common world; though "Wenlock Edge" is saturated with the atmosphere of the Shropshire Way; and the strangely poetic thought of their people, and though the "Songs of Travel" have the forthright rhythms and tunes of youth—in spite of these differences, there is in all three works an instinctive reaching out toward the wider spaces of thought, and an equally clear instinct toward securing strength by binding self-contained songs into

de Walden is understood to be interested in the project. He has already had something to do with various theatrical ventures, and at one time he was concerned with the running of the Haymarket.

A fresh page in the history of Drury Lane is opened by the retirement of Arthur Collins, after 26 years' service as manager. During this long period he has shown himself a producer of the first rank. When he first went to "Old Drury" he leaves it with a status and a record throughout the world. When Henry Irving was exiled from the Lyceum, it was at Drury Lane under the Collins régime that he was offered hospitality; and the last performances of Forbes-Robertson were also given on these historic boards. For his successor to Arthur Collins, the director, has chosen Basil Dean, a young man with much experience. As a producer, he was trained by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's, where an example of his quality is to be witnessed just now in "Hassan." Most of his work, however, has been connected with the St. Martin's Theater. At Drury Lane he will be associated with Sir Alfred Butt.

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"Six Cylinder Love" Put to Screen Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—New York Theater, Feb. 12, "Six Cylinder Love," a motion picture adapted from William A. McGuire's play, produced by R. F. Clinton.

There is many an elision 'twixt the stage and the screen, and the cinematic version of Mr. McGuire's delightful play seems but a pale echo of the original. The rising infections that made "Yes, Sir" and "Everything's going to be all right" such happy grace notes to the sentimental evolution of the play are left behind the footlights and marking the screen. The clipping off of dimension from "Six Cylinder Love" leaves a distinct vacuum. Even Ernest Tree's able pantomime does not inform the motion picture patron of the rage and delicate satire that underlies the story of the unsuspecting pair who fell for a shiny automobile, nor realizing that it would prove a Pandora box of parasites and perplexities. Their misadventures seem only bald maneuvers

of the theater. The warm humanities, the lurking optimism, and the brilliant hilarities that made "Six Cylinder Love" the roaring success of Broadway for well over a year have evaporated in the process of adaptation, leaving only the bare facts of the case. Here is an opportunity for a Chaplin or a Lubitsch to invest the picture with something of the original glamour. R. F.

"The Death of Pazukhin"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—John's Theater, beginning Feb. 11, 1924, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present the Moscow Art Theater in "The Death of Pazukhin," a satirical comedy in four acts by Mikhail Saltikoff-Shchedrin. The cast:

Ivan Prokofoff *Pazukhin* Leonid M. Leonidoff

Mikhail Ivanovitch ... Ivan Moshkov

Mavra Grigorievna ... Varvara Bulgakova

Vassilia Partentieva ... Maria Nikolaijeva

Semyon Semyonovitch Fursatchieff

Nastasya Ivanovna ... Faustina Gribunova

Anne Petrova Zhoedova ... Olga Knipper-Tchekhova

Andrei Nikolaijevich Lobastov ... Vassily Luzhsky

Leontofa ... Maria Uspenskaya

Zhitomirsky ... Mikhail Tarkhanoff

Nikolaie Velgashy ... Alexei Bondaroff

Prokofoff Balashoff ... Peter Bakshieff

Trofim Severianitch Pradnikoff ... Nikolai Aleksandrov

A Lackey ... Vladimir Verstoff

Dmitry ... Maria Zhdanova

With each new play offered from the repertoire of the Moscow Art Theater respect for the company as an acting organization is strengthened and regret is felt at the choice of some of the plays and the manner in which they are being presented in America. For a company capable of playing almost any of what are claimed as great plays so ordinarily a manuscript as "The Death of Pazukhin" is in the nature of a misfortune. It is saddening to see such capable artists as Ivan Moshkov, Leonid Leonidoff, Vladimir Grinberg, Olga Knipper-Tchekhova, Vassily Luzhsky and Peter Bakshieff wasted on four acts of commonplace intrigue over the obtaining of an old man's moneybags. Even as a genre play of many years back this surely is not considered good drama in Russia.

The Moscow Art Theater's "acne" investigation for their latest production is unworthy of what is undoubtedly the greatest acting organization in the world. Once, again, let it be said that the day has gone by when obviously makeshift stage settings can satisfy in America, no matter how fine the actors playing in those settings. It is unfair to the artists and to the audience.

F. S.

Eugene O'Neill's "Gold" which was produced on Broadway a few years ago, has been revised by the author and was recently presented in the new version by the Ram's Head Players of Washington.

Though he is brought to the verge

Sir John Martin-Harvey in "The Breed of the Treshams"

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Feb. 9

CONTINUING his adventure in the

United States, Sir John Martin-

Harvey approached Chicago with

plans for staging four or more of the

plays in his repertoire in a period of

four weeks. Beginning with the

"Edipus Rex" of Sophocles, he found

this midwest's affinity for Hellenic

culture so great that it reached the

point of saturation in a week and a half,

after which the actor-knight, sweeping

his plume in obeisance to the will of

the populace, replaced the "Greek

tragedies" with "The Breed of the

Treshams," a 20-year-old play known

in England as the work of John

Rutherford, but here rightfully credited

to Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland

and Beulah Marie Dix.

This is a romantic melodrama of

the cape-and-sword variety, with

sidelights on the parliamentary war of

the 1840's. Its specific date is 1845, the

Crown's defeat of Charles I,

whose blundering career ended in his

execution. The play is good in its

kind; the swashbuckler swaggers

through its acts with an uncaring air,

a ready sword, with much show

of devotion to beauty in distress,

and with a martyr-like exhibition of stoic

unselfishness at the end.

The supporting cast is good, though

not so good as the main cast.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Another Russian Ballet

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Feb. 1
THERE was in Soho some years ago a modest French restaurant—really a few square yards of the Quartier Latin brought to London—where painters, sculptors, musicians, stage folk, and other followers of the seven arts were almost, if not quite, the only customers. Adopting the method of those who live by taking in each other's washing, many frequenters, now, in Pope's words, "damn'd to fame," seemed then to subsist on one another's borrowed halfcrowns. And the air was as hot with talk as the talk was hot with air.

One day, alas, a Philistine spied out the place. He brought another of his kind to hear the Homo feed and see them talk, as the saying went. This one in turn brought another, and so it went on until soon the last artist had fled. Then, nightly, for several years, curious diners-ate and gazed at each other under the impression that they were hobnobbing with the elect of Chelsea, St. John's Wood and Camden Town. This true tale ends with the purchase by Monsieur Le Patron of a large hotel in the south of France.

Which tale is also an allegory. To the artist it needs no interpretation. When Serge de Diaghileff first brought his Russian ballet to London the cheaper seats were crowded night after night with musicians, painters, poets, and dancers. The gallery was at once the most uncomfortable and the most silent place in the theater—until the descent of the curtain, when it became the noisiest. Again the artists were to go before, and suburbs, using that word in more than a mere regional sense, to follow after. Musicians fled from those who chattered through the masterpieces of Stravinsky and Ravel; admirers of Matisse, of Picasso and Forain shunned the sort of art criticism heard usually inside the Royal Academy or outside the shop windows of Oxford Street. The poets vanished muttering sarcasms about culture.

Culture as an Enemy of Art

But culture, Clive Bell claims, is of all the enemies of art the most dangerous because the least obvious. It thinks of art "as something to be taken in pleasant doses, as one likes to take the society of one's less interesting acquaintances. . . . Cultivated people always wish to cultivate others. Cultivated parents cultivate their children; thousands of wretched little creatures are daily being taught to love the beautiful. If they happen to have been born insensitive this is of no great consequence, but it is misery to think of those who have had real sensibilities ruined by conscientious parents; it is so hard to feel a genuine personal emotion for what one has been brought up to admire."

In the vigorous Victorian fashion Matthew Arnold chastised with whips and scorpions those natural enemies of culture whom he amably classified as Barbarians, Philistines and Populace. But in Mr. Bell's meaning of the word, all these may be found entrenched in the fortified posts of the cultured. Today there are more artists than ever. Can anyone say that there is more art?

That it is possible to have artistic culture and yet fail to produce art is proved by the Russian Romantic Theater Ballet Company in its production at the London Coliseum of "Harlequinade," a ballet pantomime in one act by Marius Petipa, arranged and staged by Boris Romanoff, with music by Ricardo Drigo and scenery by Boberman Hozersseon. We are told that this company has been winning praise in Holland, Austria, Germany and Rumania; and the program modestly describes its work as a new revelation of the art of the Russian stage.

Following Diaghileff

But the value of a revelation depends, after all, on what is revealed. "Harlequinade" reveals that, so far as this particular production is concerned, Boris Romanoff is following at a safe and considerable distance artistically—the footsteps of Serge de Diaghileff. He reveals that which many of us have known, as the children say, for donkey's years. With vivid recollections of "Good Humoured Ladies," the chief interest of "Harlequinade," to the writer lay in speculating as to what Diaghileff would have done with it—a curiosity obviously anticipated by Romanoff.

One felt, perhaps quite mistakenly, that one could have made a more successful guess. It is not difficult to imagine that Diaghileff, being a musician, and knowing that music is the basis and back-bone of the ballet as a work of art, would begin by looking at Drigo's score. And that, it is only too easy to surmise, would be the end—unless there had occurred to him the happy notion of calling in the help of Lord Berners, who would have found fruitful material for his gifts as a parodist. But the combined efforts of Stravinsky, Respighi, and Tommasini could not prop up this score of Drigo's. The structure would be all scaffolding.

Like its music, "Harlequinade" is weak and pretty; perhaps it would be truer to say that it is pretty-pretty. Culture, the writer quoted above declares, finds the original artist ill to live with until he is dead. "Culture will not live with him; it takes as lover the artificer of the faux-bon. It adores the man who is clever enough to imitate, not any particular work of art, but art itself. . . . It wants not art, but something so much like art that it can feel the sort of emotions it would be nice to feel for art. To be frank, cultivated people

are no fonder of art than the Philistines; but they like to see old faces under new bonnets." M. Romanoff has followed faithfully the Paris fashions, even if these are not the very latest, and—there is more than one imagined in the parable of the restaurant.

Stravinsky Sees Two Rising Russians

Brussels, Jan. 25
Special Correspondence
THE Russian composer Igor Stravinsky is at present in Brussels, where he conducted with great success a concert entirely devoted to his own compositions.

The composer of "Le Sacre du Printemps."

London, Feb. 1
THERE was in Soho some years ago a modest French restaurant—really a few square yards of the Quartier Latin brought to London—where painters, sculptors, musicians, stage folk, and other followers of the seven arts were almost, if not quite, the only customers. Adopting the method of those who live by taking in each other's washing, many frequenters, now, in Pope's words, "damn'd to fame," seemed then to subsist on one another's borrowed halfcrowns. And the air was as hot with talk as the talk was hot with air.

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positions in vaudeville theaters. But after all, what a thing for a composer to tell off! Every day, week in and week out, to make a popular audience listen to your performance of your own works! Plenty of violinists, I am sure, who travel over the concert circuit, giving recitals, are glad if they can slip into their programs now and then an arrangement they have made of a classic melody, say a Schubert song or a Chopin nocturne. But to earn a handsome income presenting your own compositions! Who, pray, is doing any of the sort, save this man from Vienna?

To consider how his career began, it seems to me hardly credible that the author of the joyous theme of the "Serenade" and of the plaintive one of "Souvenir" should ever have learned anything from one of the most matter-of-fact and unemotional of musicians and one of the most heavy and lengthy of symphonic composers—Anton Bruckner. Vienna, however, is the abiding place of every sort of temperament; and Mr. Drdla told me that

As to a Certain Mess of Pottage

By J. T. GREEN

London, Feb. 1
BUT you should have made a fortune," I said to the veteran writer of songs and libretto, and I mentioned a musical comedy of his that has run for years and is a household word among playgoers.

He smiled. "A fortune," he said, "yes; that is all very well when you can hold out, but in my case (it was years ago) there were children to be brought up, there was an everlasting need of the 'ready' so I had to part with my rights for a lump sum that would be called a trifle these days."

"And you never got a royalty when the piece became a great success?"

"Not a 'hayseed,' I had bartered away my birthright for a mess of pottage—I had no claim—a bargain is a bargain. Commercially it was a perfectly moral transaction. You don't expect sentiment in these things. Of course it is a little galling, but I console myself with the thought that others have fared much worse than I. 'Do you know the case of—?' and he named a composer well-known and popular in his day who passed away in poverty. "Now that was pathetic, for in old age he had to give piano-lessons on a Blüthner, his last possession—at a bob an hour. But he was a prolific writer of songs and as he was always in penury, he sold them outright at two guineas apiece to an entrepreneur long since deceased. One fine day the composer passed by a certain theater and he read to his amazement the announcement of a new musical play—with score by himself. Now he had not a single score which he could not account for, so to solve the riddle, he went to see the play.

Songs Woven Into Score
"And what did he find? A dozen odd songs of his, interwoven in some facile score, formed the main feature of the entertainment. For some £25, he had parted with a real property—for the piece was a great money-maker and added a fortune to the fortune of the entrepreneur. Again it was a case of a bargain is a bargain. Oh! those two-guinea songs, what tragedies lie behind them—and he named a list of ballads, romances and comic ditties that in their course ran into hundreds of thousands of copies, yet the poor beggar who wrote them never got a penny beyond his £2 2s.

"It is a cruel business, and once, only once, I remember, was there a case of a composer, who, as he confesses, was saved from failure by a single song of mine, and who, in a spirit of chivalry, offered me a royalty in spite of my having sold it for £15 outright."

"Then you are luckier than Arditi," I said, "who in his heyday, but hard up, parted with 'Il Bacio' for a couple of thousand francs, while the waltz sold in millions of copies; luckier than the authoress of a famous play that ran 500 nights in London and who was glad to take £100 for all her rights—America included; luckier than modern playwrights who without a sou have been known to sell their work for a paltry sum down and 75 per cent of all future profits to go to the man who placed it; luckier than the poets, the short-story writers, even the novelists who sell for a mere song to haw and corner concerns, works that may yield an annuity in print."

"Publishers demand small pieces of me," he explained, "but I hope, if I ever find sufficient time, to devote myself more to composing in the large forms. I am aware of what it means, too. I know that if a work is to amount to anything, every note of it must be written with my whole understanding and enthusiasm. Composing for the violin is difficult, as you may judge from what the great masters have left. Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Brahms each wrote but one violin concerto. The trouble lies, I think, in the great demand of the violin for a flowing line. Everything for the violin that succeeds is, I find, melodious."

I want to be fair, that's why I say

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"may," which implies the risk—a risk equally run by the music publisher, the publisher of books and the theatrical manager. For they will tell you that perhaps one song in a hundred, one book in twenty-five, one play in ten, will succeed; the rest remains a dead letter on the shelves, or wanders to the second-hand booksellers' shops, to the hawker's cart, or, in the case of plays, to limbo. So much is to be said for the other side, materially if not ethically. You cannot compare brain work with a product of industry or agriculture."

The work of an artist, however high or low it is to be rated, should never become alienable during his lifetime. Often a bad business man, driven to harken by the pinch of poverty, should be protected by law.

Protective Law Favored

If I were a legislator, the safeguarding of the artists' interest would be the first plank in my platform. I would frame a law, whereby outright purchase of literary work and music, in all their branches, should be forbidden, whereby it would be incumbent upon the buyer to pay a sum down plus a royalty, be it ever so small, by mutual consent, and as to its duration governed by the articles of the copyright laws. It would protect the artist, it would be no hardship to the buyer, for royalties are conditioned by sale and he who sells is simply a matter of calculation.

As things are at present, the songwriter in particular is between the devil and the deep sea. He is in the hands of his customer. If he is in need he must take what he can get, and since business is business, the buyer will prefer his own advantage to generosity.

Meanwhile, day by day, unfortunate writers and composers barter away their work for a pittance and, in the aftermath, behold with wistful eyes the golden harvest beyond their reach.

Levitzki, Man and Artist

By FULLERTON WALDO

THIS brief article is not to be construed as an "interview." Interviews may be dreadful, formal things. The inquisitor is too likely to be a pencil-and-notebook catechist: the inquisited, pushed in a corner, must stand and deliver, and sometimes the ideas do not flow.

I was merely talking with Mischa Levitzki, in his hotel room, while he was dressing for dinner. When he wished to illustrate how melodious Brahms could be, he stopped wrestling with a white lawn tie and sat down at the piano, his fingers rippling through a few measures of the Intermezzo, opus 117, No. 2, as a zephyr runs over a wheatfield with sudden pulses of light and shade.

It was after a long, long "matinée" recital. I said, "You seem as fresh as the proverbial mountain daisy." He laughed. "I didn't sleep at all last night," he confessed. "I was on a steel sleeping car, coming from Pittsburgh—and the last upper berth over the trucks is not a restful preparation for a concert, when one has a Liszt rhapsody to play."

Admires Gabrilowitsch
"Do you believe in Gabrilowitsch's theory?" I said. "He told me that he closed down the piano lid after a recital and put the performance definitely behind him, in the feeling that an artist must do this if he would preserve his mental and physical equipoise."

"Yes," said Levitzki, "he is right. He is a man whom I admire enormously. His spirit is so fine—his attitude toward other artists is always that of graciousness and magnanimity. His technique as a player is exemplary."

Levitzki looked very serious. "Please don't ask me about them," he pleaded. "When it comes to my contemporaries on the concert platform, I prefer to speak of those whom I like and admire—such as Gabrilowitsch. My acid test is whether the musician is sincere. Certainly there is no royal road, and no short cut to fame. The rules must first be learned, before even a genius ventures to break them. One must keep in practice all the time, and follow a sensible regimen."

"I believe the artist is not set apart from his fellow creatures and above the law," Levitzki said. "He must read; he must talk with intelligent people about interesting things; he must welcome all contacts that inform and inspire. His art will be the finer for all that it absorbs from the other arts. I cannot understand the musician who is willing to be a pianist or a singer and nothing else."

Levitzki leaves with anyone who meets him the reassuring impression that he knows how to keep the balance between his professional status and his private individuality, and his appeal to an enlarging public rests as much on his delightfully naive and genuine personality as on his interpretative genius.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Reduction of National Debt and No Capital Levy, Says Premier—Market Steady

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The principal financial event this week here has been Ramsay MacDonald's declarations in the House of Commons, firstly, that the capital levy scheme will "not be enacted in this Parliament"; secondly, "until the national debt is reduced by honest means—I regard two means as dishonest: repudiation and inflation—this country will not be open to compete in the markets of the world."

This is taken to mean two things: firstly, there will be more taxation; since inflation increases the burden of internal debt, and, secondly, there will be funding operations to reduce the debt charges whenever market conditions allow. The London Times even suggests that the £80,000,000 floating debt might "converted into currency at short notice," the argument being that until the bulk of it has been funded, the restoration of the gold standard cannot be undertaken seriously.

Best Issues Are Steady

Gilt-edged securities meanwhile hold up, though profit taking has discounted Mr. MacDonald's claim that prices now are higher than before the election of Labor. On Dec. 6, for example, before the election results were known, the War Loan 5 per cent at £100 12s. 6d. the Conversion 3½ per cent at £77 12s. 6d. and the local loan 3 per cent at £66 5s., were all fractionally higher than today. That they have not sagged further is due to the growing confidence in the present administration, for not only is the threatened dock strike not conducive to speculation, but money is undoubtedly being withdrawn from the higher classes of investments to finance industries now resuming activity.

The loans are in demand is shown by the fact that 3½ per cent in the rate for fresh accommodation. Nevertheless there has seldom been a bigger rush than that which occurred for the Japanese loan this week, the whole of the £25,000,000 offered here having been considerably oversubscribed in a few hours, though the Australian loan, which is 5 per cent, is two to three points cheaper. On the other hand, the underwriters for the £2,000,000 western Australian 5 per cent inscribed stock at 98, repayable in 1935, issued here this week, has been left with 48 per cent of the issue, the scrip being subsequently quoted at a small discount.

More Loans Issuing

Other loans, however, are still coming forward. Those since offered include issues by North Monmouth Company of £800,000 5 per cent stock, redeemable in 1945 to 1965 at 5½ per cent; and by Sutton England District Water Company of £80,000 7 per cent maximum ordinary stock at 118 per cent.

Dividends declared during the week include 4 per cent, making 7 for the year by the London, Midland & Scottish Railway; a payment for the year by Great Western Railway also an average of 4.80 per cent by the London underground group of railways.

The continued fall in French francs is having curious repercussions here. George Whitchurch, Ltd., well known leather merchants, for example, although they have made a good trading profit for the last two years, have found themselves prevented from declaring dividends owing solely to the depreciation in their French assets as expressed in sterling. Their shareholders therefore have agreed to accept arrangements whereby these assets are to be sold to a French company wherein they will hold all the shares.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MACKAY COMPANIES

The Mackay Companies' report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, compares with 11 months ended Dec. 31, 1922, and the previous year ended Jan. 31, as follows:

Dec. 31, Dec. 31, Jan. 31, 1923 1922 1922

Dv fr sub on \$4,928,565 \$8,623,181 \$4,309,263

Dv paid... 4,596,502 8,429,248 4,180,340

Balance... 302,063 183,833 128,913

Excess... 29,100 18,100 8,213

Surplus... 9,573 19,561 6,141

The total of dividends from subsidiary companies is less by approximately \$1,000,000 than for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922. This is explained by the fact that in 1922 the Mackay Companies withdrew from its subsidiaries and additional \$400,000 income for the purpose of paying an extra cash dividend of 10 per cent on the common shares.

The balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1922, compares:

ASSETS

Dec. 31, Dec. 31, Jan. 31, 1923 1922 1922

Inv in oth cos... \$50,304,839 \$53,504,842

Cash... 198,261 188,987

Total... 50,402,401 53,693,829

LIABILITIES

Pr stock issued... \$50,000,000 \$50,000,000

Com stock issued... 41,380,400 41,380,400

Surplus... 21,123,001 21,113,429

Total... 95,503,401 98,493,829

DIVIDENDS

Continental Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 29.

Federal Mining & Smelting Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 25.

Commonwealth Power Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common stock for the quarter ending April 30, payable May 1 to stock of record April 18.

Brown-Boveri & Machine declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Associated Gas & Electric Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the preferred stock, payable April 1 and July 1 with the regular quarterly dividend of 8½ cents a share to stock of record April 15, payable April 15.

Extra dividends were declared on preferred stock because of the heavy manner in which preferred holders had co-operated with the company in common holders.

Packard Motor Company declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent preferred dividend, payable March 15 to stock of record March 29.

American Rolling Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 15, and 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Band Mines Ltd. declared dividend of \$1.00 on Band Mines' Transfer certificates, American Bankers' payable Feb. 26 to stock of record Feb. 20. Last dividend paid was \$1.71 Aug. 21, 1923.

DRY TRADE IMPROVES

John V. Farwell Company of Chicago, in its weekly review of the trade, says: "While the dry goods business is a general streak, and as spring approaches, buyers are beginning to come to market in larger numbers, this last week's market passing the corresponding week of last year.

LONDON MARKET DURING THE WEEK WITHOUT FEATURE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16.—There was considerable irregularity in the stock market during the week, but on the whole steadiness was maintained. Fear of the Labor Government subided and constructive plans in industry were noted. The mining issues were firm and oil lost some ground.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL IS CLOSED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 16 (Special)

ONE of the largest real estate deals ever consummated in Grafton County has been completed, whereby the Draper Manufacturing Company of Draper, Mass., is to take over all the Beebe River property now owned by the Parker Young Company.

This transfer takes over the ownership of 25,000 acres of timber land in Campton, Thornton, Waterville and Grafton counties, and Sandwich in Carroll County; more than 25 miles of railroad, which runs from the Beebe River plant at Campton through the town of Waterville, and far into the wilds of Sandwich.

The sale also takes over the Beebe River mills and the Beebe River village, with all its homes, board houses, and stores used by the employees at the Beebe River plant, located in Campton, four miles north of Plymouth Village.

The machinery from the mills has not been disposed of, as the new company will use special machinery for the manufacture of hard wood of which this territory has an unlimited supply. Possession is to be given at once, but the new company will not begin to operate until the Parker Young Company takes care of the balance of their soft wood on the premises, and this, it is expected, will take another year.

However, the village at Beebe River is to be enlarged the coming summer, and many new houses for the accommodation of the additional working force are to be erected. The Draper Company will manufacture the bobbins for the machinery they put out, and will also apply the other products of their hardwood to various other industries.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loan	4.12	4.12
Renewal rate	4.12	4.12
Outside com'cial paper	4.12	4.12
Year money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Customers' com'cial loans	5 1/2	5 1/2
Individ. com. lns. 5	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bar silver in N. Y.	64 1/2	65
Bar silver in London	59 1/2	59 1/2
Bar gold in London	98 1/2	98 1/2
Mexican dollar	49 1/2	49 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	2 31-32	2 15-16
Bar silver in N. Y.	64 1/2	65
Bar silver in London	59 1/2	59 1/2
Bar gold in London	98 1/2	98 1/2
Mexican dollar	49 1/2	49 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	2 31-32	2 15-16

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges... \$78,000,000 \$84,000,000

Year ago today... 62,000,000

Year ago... 58,000,000 76,000,000

Exchang for week... 36,000,000

Year ago... 34,000,000

F. R. bank credit... 32,538,672 75,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime, Eligible Banks—

60/90 days... 4 1/2

Under 30 days... 4 1/2

Less Known Banks—

60/90 days... 4 1/2

30/60 days... 4 1/2

Eligible Private Bankers—

60/90 days... 4 1/2

Under 30 days... 4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in the other countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston... 4 1/2

New York... 4 1/2

St. Louis... 4 1/2

Cleveland... 4 1/2

Richmond... 4 1/2

Atlanta... 4 1/2

San Francisco... 4 1/2

Amsterdam... 4 1/2

Paris... 4 1/2

Budapest... 4 1/2

Rome... 4 1/2

Stockholm... 4 1/2

Copenhagen... 4 1/2

Tokyo... 4 1/2

London... 4 1/2

Helsingfors... 4 1/2

Paris... 4 1/2

London... 4 1/2

INVESTIGATION AT WASHINGTON AFFECTS STOCKS

Believed to Have Been Overestimated as a Market Influence

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Special)—It is quite striking that there should have been a sharp reaction in stocks on Friday two weeks in succession. Last week it was not easy to associate what proved to be a brief interruption in the upward movement to current events. There was a general disposition in speculative circles to attribute what happened to the stock market yesterday largely to the most recent developments in Washington.

Undoubtedly, while it has played a certain part in depressing speculative sentiment for the time being, the oil investigation has been over-estimated as a stock market influence. This answer is made without the slightest effort to conceal whatever wrong there may have been.

It seems worth while to mention, on the other hand, the desirability of guarding against snap judgments and against repeating what may be only hearsay or gossip in political and speculative circles. The sad spectacle made by one of the prominent witnesses before the oil investigating committee, who had permitted himself to indulge not only in the repetition of gossip and rumors, but to make positive assertions without any definite information, would seem to be sufficient warning to all who wish to act fairly in this matter and in their dealings with their fellow men.

President Coolidge's Speech

It was the prevailing opinion in the financial district that the fundamentals which President Coolidge enunciated in his Lincoln Day speech in this city, particularly in connection with the oil investigation, are of far more constructive character and of far greater importance than anything that has developed, or is likely to develop at the hearings of the oil committee.

Prominent bankers and corporation officials attended the dinner and heard the President speak. They frequently expressed the opinion in the intervening days that he said and the attitude that he displayed toward the big problems of the day will prove to be of far greater importance than anything that has happened for some time. It is gratifying, indeed, to give careful consideration to the President's address as a whole, and unquestionably this will prove not only more agreeable, but more profitable than some of the daily developments at the oil investigation.

In casting about for further reasons for yesterday's sharp break in stocks, ranging from below 1 and 2 points to between 8 and 9 points in industrial and from 1 to 3 points in utility stocks, it must be suggested that the reason for this disappointment over the big financial news that has been carried on the radio and in cities during the week could not be mentioned. In fact, there could have been no disappointment, inasmuch as these big undertakings met with notable success.

Special reference is made to the offering of \$150,000,000 Japanese bonds in the American market. Early yesterday, the bankers having the matter in hand, announced the closing of the subscription books and that all applications had been received for more than the full amount. Later yesterday afternoon it was estimated that the oversubscriptions might reach 50 per cent of the face amount of the offering.

Helping Western Farmers

Corresponding success has attended the efforts to raise in this city and in other sections of the country \$10,000,000 for a new corporation to furnish assistance to western farmers. President Coolidge, in his speech last Tuesday night, strongly urged New York bankers and those in the West to subscribe liberally to this project. The figures already made public show that more than the quota allotted to this city already has been taken. It is expected that the same degree of success will be reported from other centers as well.

The President throughout his address urged the necessity of co-operation on the part of the people of this Nation as a whole. The completeness with which the money is being raised to help the farmers is pleasing evidence of the willingness of the people to show their desire to help those less favored than themselves.

No one could find a reason in the money market for yesterday's break in stocks. Earlier in the week there were slight flurries from time to time, but yesterday, in spite of the heavy financial news that has been in progress, although loans made during the day would carry over to next Monday, the renewal rate, for call loans was only 4½ per cent, and quotations dropped to 4 per cent before the close of business.

Further financing for the United States Government, municipalities and corporations, together with the expected offering of large blocks of European securities in this market, if a reorganization plan is worked out that proves acceptable to the European money market, might easily cause a firmer money market in this country.

Business Steadily Improves

There has been nothing in the reports relative to the general business in the United States to make people apprehensive over either it or the stock market. On the contrary, most of the reports have indicated quite steady improvement in many important industries and lines of business activity.

One of the best evidences of the improvement that has taken place since the first of the year could be found in the official figures as to the carloadings for a single week. They came back nearly to the 1,000,000 mark that prevailed for some weeks in succession but, for the decline began very late in the autumn.

Some speculators and investors have been extremely cautious regarding the stock market for several weeks. The prevailing opinion in the financial district after the close of business yesterday was that if prices go still lower today and the first day or two of next week, there will be sufficient buying to bring about a sharp recovery. Just what will come, of course, no one can predict.

An unfavorable impression has been created for the time being by the oil investigation, but, with the firm stand taken by President Coolidge, the large interests, and apparently the people generally, realize that the Government will go forward and that there is no real occasion for a business depression.

The feeling actually is that the people will pursue a conservative course and go to extremes, either in condemnation of their fellow men or in predictions of possible effects.

Upon business of what has been discussed at the national capital, there is no reason why 1924 should not prove to be a good year for the people of the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1924

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1924

Yr. 1924—Div. Sales High Low Last Change

Classified Advertisements

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REAL ESTATE

North Shore Estate For Sale
In Clifton, between Marblehead and Swampscott, Mass., near the Swampscott line.

Modern house of 14 rooms and 4 baths, greenhouses, gardener's cottage, garage for 3 cars with living quarters for chauffeur's family; all buildings in first-class condition. High rolling land on water front. Large salt water swimming pool. Rare combination of ocean and country view. Accessible, yet private; less than one hour's drive from Boston—over good boulevard; 6-minute walk from R. R. station; 1 mile to Tedesco Country Club. This beautiful 3-acre estate has been carefully planned and landscaped by a well-known artist, and the lawns, borders and gardens put into high state of cultivation; a piece of property such as is not often on the market. Address Owner, Box A-112, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARBLEHEAD NECK
MASSACHUSETTS

Marblehead Neck is a peninsula surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Marblehead Harbor, the best of both the sea and land for pleasure, racing and used exclusively as such. The whole peninsula has an area of about 900 acres, and from the bridge across which was never for sale during Mr. Bridge's lifetime, and is, the only undeveloped land in New England. We have subdivided the lots varying in size from \$900 to 2900 sq. ft., which we are offering for sale at 15% to 20% less than the original price, restricted to single residences only. It has been the opinion privately because there has been no building, that our prices were \$1.00 or more per sq. ft. and with justice, because sales have been made at 10% less than original price. Our prices are low because we desire to sell a large number of lots immediately, and we would like to sell at a loss because the Bridge Estate had to be settled. Many lots have already been sold and new houses are being erected. We have a broker who should be glad to mail to you on request.

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In exclusive summer colony; wonderful scenic location, up-to-date 9-room, well-furnished residence with large sun porch, electric lights, gaily painted trellises and fence; price \$3000, terms. Shown by CHAS. G. CLAPP CO., 294 Washington, Falmouth. Call 542-4444.

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Theocritus First and Last

IT IS one of the paradoxes of literature that the form of poetry tends to be most spontaneous, simple, and unaffected, springing from the very heart of living, should have become a by-word for frigidity, elaborateness, and affectation. With this later conception of the shepherd in thought, it is small wonder that Marie Antoinette could, in all seriousness, play at being shepherdess with the ladies of her court, when Rousseau had popularized the watchword "return to nature." But the *Pastoral* in its original form had nothing in it of tinsel or false sentiment. The songs of Theocritus are as clear and spontaneous as the brooks and rivers in Sicily, near which his shepherd kept their flocks.

Possibly his first great imitator, Virgil, with his love of finish and perfection, began the sentimentalizing of the shepherd. But the chief offenders came later; and when we find Crabbe with his determination to "paint the coat,"

As truth will paint it and as bards will not."

It is against Pope and his school that he is rebelling.

Perhaps the first famous poet to transplant the *Pastoral* in English soil was Edmund Spenser. His "Shepherds' Calendar"—made up of twelve scenes corresponding to the months of the year, in its quaint, archaic diction, has a great deal of charm. But like all of Spenser's work, it becomes involved in allegory. "April" turns out to be a eulogy of Queen Elizabeth and the whole poem is diverted from its original purpose.

Pope's "Pastorals," written in 1704 at the age of sixteen, the poet fondly boasts—show a great deal of youthful self-consciousness. Pope feels that he can teach a thing or two to Theocritus, whose swains "are sometimes abusive or immodest, perhaps too much inclined to rusticity." Spenser, he regards as too long and allegorical. "The complete characteristic of this poem consists in simplicity, brevity, and delicacy." It is not the actual shepherd that is to be depicted, but the one of some Golden Age. The author then should use every adornment and illusion of which he is capable, "exposing the best side of the shepherd's life, concealing the miseries." Thus we can easily see how Pope, in spite of his excellent definition of the *Pastoral* (which in practice he ignores) is to become the arch-offender. He it is who first deliberately turns his eyes away from the actual, to paint idealized creatures that might have adorned his gardens at Twickenham.

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It is by no mere chance that Ruskin, in defining the "Pathetic Fallacy," turns to this poem for horrible examples of the fallacy.

In no one poem could one find more of the singularly lifeless phraseology of the eighteenth century—"western winds, breathing on roses," "verdant alders," "quivering shade," "crystal spring," "watery glass."

We are told that it was not this poem but a rival by Phillips which Gay burlesqued in his delightful "Shepherds' Week":

"Great marvel hath it been that in this our island of Britain no poet hath hit upon the right simple elegy after the true ancient guise before this mine attempt—albeit not ignorant am I what a rout and rabblement of critical gallimawfry hath been made of late days by certain young men of insipid delicacy, concerning I know not what golden age. Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses piping on oaten reeds, but milking the kine."

But let us turn now from the burlesque of Gay, on the one hand, and "the rout and rabblement of critical gallimawfry" on the other, to the "right simple elegy"—in other words to Theocritus himself. We have his eclogues felicitously translated by Andrew Lang, who writes of the poet:

"He had the clearest vision, and he had the most ardent love of poetry, and he had perhaps in greater measure than any other poet the gift of undisturbed enjoyment of life. The undertone of all his idylls is joy in the sunshine and in existence."

♦ ♦ ♦

But with all the beauty of setting, Theocritus was realistic. He used lovely background, not because he felt the need of supplying an imaginary golden age, but because he lived in Sicily. And his shepherds—although they often have much of the poet in them, as shepherds have had from the days of David to the days of Wordsworth's "Michael," because of their long hours of quiet meditation—are none the less true shepherds. Indeed it must have horrified Pope, to read—"stripped from the roughest of his goats was the tawny skin he wore on his shoulders, the smell of rennet clinging to it still."

♦ ♦ ♦

Theocritus knew fisher folk too: "Beyond these an ancient fisherman and a rock are fashioned, a rugged rock, whereon with might the old man drags a great net for his cast, as one that labours stoutly. Thou wouldest say that he is fishing with all the might of his limbs, so big the sinews swell about his neck, grey-haired though he be, but his strength is as the strength of youth."

Now do the shepherds always address one another in honeyed terms: "Milon, thou that canst till till late, thou chub of stubborn stone—has it never befallen thee to long for one that was not with thee?"

"Never, what has a labouring man to do with hankering after what he has not got?"

But more often they do talk in poetic fashion. And always Theocritus revels in the beauty of nature. Mr. Lang says that his favorite adjective is "sweet":

"Sweet is the voice of the heifer, sweet her breath, sweet to be beneath the sky in summer by running water."

♦ ♦ ♦

Nor is there any monotony in these idylls (or little pictures); they are varied in form and subject matter. Some are based on mythology-adventures of Heracles or the Argonauts, some are songs of love, others of lair, some contests of shepherds singing for a prize, others in praise of Ptolemy, for Theocritus spent a good part of his lifetime in Alexandria. In fact, it is there that he placed a scene which, as bit of social satire, with a few slight changes, would be as applicable today. Two Syracusan women staying in Alexandria go to the great festival of Adonis. As Mr. Lang says: "Nothing can be more natural than the chatter of these women which has changed no more in two thousand years than the song of birds." Inconsequential gossip, interest in clothes, love of excitement—all are brought out, even the inevitable anticlimax after a great scene. "Well, all the same, it is time to be making for home. Diocleides has not had his dinner, and the man is all vinegar. Don't venture near him when he is kept waiting for dinner."

The pastoral of Theocritus is full of charm and freshness. How peculiarly unfortunate that it should have become so nerveless a thing in the hands of his imitators. Perhaps it is because there is nothing so imitable as simplicity. One would be inclined to add, nor so untranslatable, were it not for Mr. Lang. But, thanks to him, we have our Theocritus easily accessible when we weary of the artificiality of imitations, and wish to turn from the side streams, now parched and arid, to the fountainhead.

Back Home
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
O! Who would not go back
When seasons roll around,
To look for purple spots on the hill
Where violets cover the ground?
I know where mandrakes lift
Parasols dainty, green,
Over the rings where the fairies
dance—
Their very tracks I have seen.
I know oak buds are pink—
Like baby fists shut tight,
Such soft little paws of velvet, that
Turn into leaves over night.
I know where redubs blush
With joy of coming Spring
And garlands wave to their dogwood
friends—
Memory! wonderful thing.
I know where little ferns
Peep through their mossy bed,
I sat for hours to see them uncurl—
Others have, it is said.
O! to go back in Spring—
Back to my childhood home,
Wonderful, beautiful things I knew
Are calling me—calling "Come."
Caroline Lawrence Dier.

The Southern Movement
in Fiction

Among the discoveries that brought joy to the office was that of John Luther Long, the first examination of whose "Madame Butterfly" fell to me. Outside of the author's family I think I was the first person to become acquainted with this world-famous story. Another "find" was Thomas Nelson Page, whose "Marse Chan" is one of the very best negro-dialect stories ever written. It sounded a fresh new voice and was granted accordingly.

I am happy to have suggested to this charming writer the motif of another fine piece of work, "Mels Lady." It was on this wise: in 1884, meeting Page in Richmoed, I called his attention to the theme of Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm," in which, it will be remembered, the virtues of the Prussian are displayed in the hero and those of the Saxon in the heroine, thus aiding in the reconciliation of the then lately hostile sections of Germany. I expressed to Page my conviction that good feeling between the sections of our country would not be re-established until the novelists had done a similar service by embodying in fiction the virtues of North and South. On this hint, he wrote. A later incident which led to the making of an author out of an artist was the suggestion by Gilder to Hopkins Smith that he should write out an elaborate and engaging narrative which he had been accustomed to recount at clubs or dinners. This was the beginning of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" (the cognoscenti pronounce it "Cunnel Kyahut of Kyahutville"). George E. Woodberry, in "The Heart of Man and Other Papers."

Another discovery of a Southern

writer of rare quality and value was that of George W. Cable, whose stories, "Old Creole Days," first appeared in the National Academy. It was a fresh and gentle southwest wind that blew into the office in 1873 when "Sieur George" Cable's first story, arrived. We believed in him from the start and were not surprised when he took his place among the foremost American romancers of permanent worth. Later came his important first novel, "The Grandissimes."

The South was in the literary saddle in those days. Among her new authors were Mrs. Burnett, then Fannie Hodgeson, with her dramatic cross sections of life; James Lane Allen, with his charming romances of Kentucky; Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, with the quiet, homely humor of the po' white and the adventures of "Romulus and Remulus"; Harry Stillwell Edwards, with his delectable "Two Runaways"; Irwin Russell, wittiest of writers in negro-dialect verse; and Joel Chandler Harris, with his inimitable fables of the modern *Aesop*, "Uncle Remus";

McEvy Stuart and Mary Murfree, who captured the heart of the painter who captured his impression in her passing. The color scheme is reserved and in perfect harmony, the face and hands bearing the human notes for emphasis.

"Miss Elizabeth Betts of Northam" was a notable personage in her day, leaving romance on the pages of New England history. The artist traces a relationship into the past, his imagination produced in the composition.

By a gift in memory of Maurice A. Scott the portrait is now the property of the Toledo Museum of Art.

Louis Betts was born in Chicago, had his early training at the Art Institute there, studied abroad and developed his natural gifts and talents in exercising them. Critics who have declared that the United States leads in the production of the best landscapes today, are numbering the portrait painters ready to stand beside those of Europe and Great Britain.

John Singer Sargent has won his spurs in two continents. Mr. Betts, still young, has achieved in his own country, while he has yet to enter the field of competition in the salons of Paris and the Royal Academy of London. Among his portraits the celebrated New York canvas "The Laimber Children" stands with this more imaginative work as illustrating his accomplishment.

Painting Shadows
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One thing is worthy of remark concerning the Southern movement in fiction. These writers and their successors have excelled in the direct narrative style. I account for this by the fact that the South was not affected by the subtleties of Emerson or Lowell or by the other transcendental influences of New England literature. Rather, the writers of the South derived their style from Thackeray, Macaulay, Addison, and the other essayists of the Spectator type. This made them, first of all, good story tellers and as a tendency, if not as a school, they are worthy the attention of the historian of literary America.

One writer in whom we believed from the start was Anne Douglas Sedgwick, who, in style and substance, has more than realized our faith—Robert Underwood Johnson, in "Remembered Yesterdays."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE United States, with the least to lose and, perhaps, the most to gain from a recognition of Russia, still lags, in its Russian policy, with a reactionary—and rapidly dwindling—rear guard. While the Secretary of State of the United States sponsored an impartial fact-finding commission for the settlement of Franco-German difficulties, he rejected

Facing the Facts About Russia

this method of settlement when the Soviet Foreign Minister, recently, proposed its application to Russo-American problems. Meanwhile, the refusal of the United States to enter into negotiations looking toward a settlement is delaying, in the opinion of many unprejudiced observers, the further progress of those very developments in Russia which the United States insists is a prerequisite to negotiation.

For five years the leading nations of the world have based their Russian policy, to a considerable degree, upon the advices of the anti-Soviet representatives of the Russian aristocracy who are assembled in the capitals of Europe and are not unrepresented in Washington. Intimate familiarity with pre-revolutionary Russia, coupled with a culture that was welcome in the chancelleries, has lent plausibility to the "information" of these individuals. That they were prejudiced, and were concerned, primarily, in the restoration of the old order in Russia, was obvious. That they knew nothing, first hand, about the Russia since the revolution, in regard to which they gave advice, mattered little so long as the actual facts of the situation were not investigated.

During the last three years, however, investigations have been made—by individuals who have had no ax to grind, but have been interested, solely, to know the truth about Russia. In Europe, and in the United States, there has developed an extragovernmental set of facts about Russia—extragovernmental because they have been gathered, for the most part, by private individuals, and because, further, they have made, up to the last few weeks, but little apparent impress upon Government officials. That the Russian Government is stable, that conditions, for the most part, are better than under the old régime, that Communism has been abandoned, that Bolshevik propaganda activities have been greatly exaggerated, that the leaders in Soviet Russia are sincere men, striving hard and with considerable success for the betterment of the Russian people—these are facts which have been attested, with striking unanimity, by these unofficial observers.

There is little indication, however, that these facts are being faced in the United States. Documentary evidence, obtained second-hand, is called upon to bolster up a continued policy of isolation. First-hand evidence, in the testimony of individuals recently returned from Russia, is not considered. And yet there must be weight to the evidence, for example, of Col. William N. Haskell, for three years director of the American Relief Administration in Russia, when he declares that a new Russia has been built since the revolution— incomparably superior to the old. And Colonel Haskell's testimony can be confirmed and supplemented by a score or more of other Americans—none of whom, so far as we know, has been called to Washington.

America's trade with Russia is increasing without recognition. It is, however, of far greater moment that the people of the United States are allowing themselves to be swept by on the other side of a situation that demands just the moral leadership they might give. Recognition, according to Colonel Haskell, is the most certain way to speed the democratic evolution of Russia. But the United States, the most powerful of democracies, is prevented, by its Government, from aiding in that evolution.

THE brutal facts of the American coal industry will not down and cannot be ignored. Uncontrolled competition in bituminous fields has reached a point where wastes are measured not in tonnage alone but in human lives. As John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, bluntly writes in the symposium on coal just issued

by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in its Annals: "In the United States we are killing coal miners three times as fast as they kill them in Great Britain." Worse still, the killing is the result of sheer neglect and greed; the failure, through the necessity of competition with a neighbor at a minimum of cost, to put into effect those common safeguards of life which are demonstrably effective and are required by law in other countries.

The figures offered by Mr. Andrews raise in a more pressing form the question of whether a basic industry clothed with public interest, which has kept its workers on two-thirds time for the past thirty years, is to be allowed to continue in a state of private competition, without even the federal control necessary to safeguard the lives of the workers. The daily sniping of American miners produced a fatality rate of 2.92 per 1000 in 1920 and 2.42 in 1921, when the mines were closed for a considerable period, compared with a rate of only .88 per 1000 in the United Kingdom for 1920, and .66 for 1921, when the mines were also temporarily closed.

Despite the painstaking, thorough work of the federal Government, only about 18 per cent of the explosives used last year in the United States were "permissible," and no law makes the use of these compulsory. Mr. Andrews says he was shocked during a visit this year to middle-western states to learn how extensively black powder is still being used. The Federal Bureau of Mines has conclusively shown that coal dust explosions can be avoided by liberating quantities of nonexplosive shale dust, which arrests the process of ignition; yet Mr.

Andrews says: "There are not, to my knowledge, more than three substantial coal companies in America that are using this simple, reasonably inexpensive and effective safeguard." The use of shale and rock dust to prevent explosions is compulsory in both France and England.

Admitting that speed and greed seem the masters of some American coal fields, it may be asked of what good, from a national viewpoint, is the increased output which these harsh masters strive for? The United States Coal Commission reports that soft coal output is too great as it is, that there are too many mines, and too great a competitive production. Sacrificing lives for carloads of coal has in fact only served to accentuate the periodic gluts in the unregulated industry, where the aggregate annual lay-off time now for all miners, if it could be made of profitable use, would give an army of some 200,000 men steady employment for the entire year.

How can a safety law, costing perhaps five cents a ton, be enforced in one state when the competing mines of another state have no similar law, and when one American state, at least, has no protective legislation at all? The answer to the question is the immediate creation of the coal division of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as proposed by the United States Coal Commission last year, and the delegation to it of powers sufficient to eliminate the needless hazards of this wasteful industry.

It is the avowed purpose of the opponents of the Administration's tax revision measure, now before the

United States Congress, to encompass its defeat, or, failing, to compel such a compromise as will amount to at least a partial victory for the rates they have proposed. With the close of debate on the measure as reported, which has been set for

Monday next, will come the opportunity for the offering of such amendments as may be proposed, shaped, no doubt, by the display of comparative strength made in the course of the discussion.

Reports from Washington indicate an agreement among Republican House leaders to stand for a maximum surtax rate of 35 per cent, against the Democratic demand for 44 per cent. They will endeavor to force a vote on this proposal before the Democrats can compel a roll call on their substitute. The result of this vote is in doubt, but it is asserted that, even if it is found necessary to increase this rate slightly, it will be possible to defeat the 44 per cent demand insisted upon by the minority.

Representative Mills of New York has emerged from the deliberations in the rooms of the Ways and Means Committee as the strongest champion of the Administration plan. Chairman Green, the nominal sponsor of the bill offered, is virtually committed to the retention of higher surtax rates than those recommended by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. He opposes the minority measure, known as the Garner Bill, upon the theory that it will not return revenues sufficient for the needs of the Government. It has been shown by Treasury estimates that the rates proposed by the Democrats would normally produce in income taxes about \$620,000,000 less than the law now in force. Against an estimated annual surplus of \$320,000,000 under the operation of the existing schedules, there would be created, according to the Administration calculations, approximately a \$300,000,000 deficit. The Democrats, according to Mr. Mills, face the possibility of being charged with the responsibility of making up this deficit, if they insist, with the aid of insurgent Republicans, in too greatly reducing the income from revenue sources.

With the opportunity given for full and free discussion of the Democratic measure, it can no longer be charged, as has been alleged by Representative Garner, sponsor for the minority plan, that the public has never been given an opportunity to become familiar with its provisions. He insists that "extensive propaganda" has familiarized the people of the United States with the provisions of the Mellon plan, and that because of this there has been general approval of the rates proposed. It will be interesting to observe the reaction of the taxpayers and voters to the Garner measure.

IN AN address delivered recently before editors of Republican papers published in the State of Indiana, Dr.

Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is quoted as having declared: "We Americans have created so much electoral and governmental machinery that we cannot get any effective governmental product."

The assertion is a somewhat sweeping one, and one to which serious exception will be taken, no doubt. But is it not true that there is an apparent failure, in times of emergency, of the machinery to function as readily as it should? There is an apparent lack of sympathetic response which is disappointing, if not at times disconcerting and discouraging.

At the moment the observer may see the solemn declaration of the people of a great democracy—that the traffic in alcoholic beverages shall be outlawed—ridiculed, ignored and flouted, not merely by irresponsible offenders, but by those in authority. We see laws less vital to the welfare of the Nation and the several states nullified by their continued violation and the failure or refusal of those chosen to administer the laws to do their duty.

In Congress and out of it there is apparent the influence, either for good or bad, of contending political factions or blocs, each eager to promote some sectional or partisan advantage at the expense of some section or party. Periodically, there come startling revelations of official malfeasance or misfeasance in high places, and usually the observer is convinced that had there not existed the desire of the informers to avenge themselves at the expense of those whom they accuse, there would have been no disclosures of bribery and corruption. It

is not reassuring to be led to suppose that the only recourse of honest citizens and officials is when those who have become besmirched fall out among themselves.

Of one thing there can be no doubt. It is that the responsibilities of the central authority are constantly becoming greater, and in that proportion is it becoming less possible for the Chief Executive to direct and control governmental machinery. The task is too great for any individual, no matter how alert or resourceful. Those who seek and achieve the highest honor in the gift of the people of the Nation are forced to accept with it an almost unendurable responsibility to which they are strictly held. Perhaps the tendency of the people is to forget, while imposing a tremendous task upon their chosen servants, that it is impossible for them to absolve themselves of all responsibility. More than theoretically, in a democratic government, the electors and the elect must co-operate in enforcing reasonable laws for the regulation of all. At times, when it may appear that the Government is not responsive to the people, it may be that, in reality, the people are not mindful of their responsibilities to their Government and to themselves.

A STATEMENT issued recently by the National Industrial Conference Board shows that the average charges for rent on low and medium-priced houses and apartments throughout the United States now average approximately 80 per cent higher than in the year 1914.

It is further shown that during last year rents increased about 8 per cent, although from July to November the average dropped to 3 per cent. The figures are comprehensive and representative. They are compiled from surveys made in 181 cities throughout the country, including most of the municipalities with populations of 50,000 or over. It is interesting to note that even during the period between July and November last, when slight reductions were being recorded, rents in most of the cities in the eastern section of the United States were being advanced.

The result of the survey is valuable because it seems to indicate a purpose on the part of speculators to turn from higher-priced properties, upon which rents have been advanced to the highest possible limit under existing economic conditions, to moderate-priced houses and apartments, possibly regarded as promising an opportunity for exploitation. The methods pursued by speculators have been quite carefully worked out and perfected. The owner of the paper title to these properties is not usually a heavy investor. Equities are bartered about freely and carelessly. Banks and trust companies, lending funds deposited by the people, many of whom are the victims of the avaricious speculators, carry, in the form of mortgage loans, the chief risk of deflation.

This process has been followed in the transfer of the more valuable apartment houses until the ground has been quite thoroughly worked over. The tenant of the less pretentious properties perhaps believed himself immune from the common abuse. But now, it seems, he is being asked to pay more or move on. The hardships imposed, especially in the winter months, with fuel stored and preparations made for cold weather, leave little or no choice. Necessity usually compels submission to the demands for a 10 to 20 per cent advance in the rent.

The economic aspects of the problem are quite clearly stated in a recent report to the Massachusetts Legislature by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life. It says:

Generally speaking, not more than 25 per cent of the income of the family should be paid for shelter, or not more than one week's wage or salary for one month's rent. At present many families are paying a much greater percentage of their income for rent than is economically sound. It is an economic fact that undue increasing of rents, when it affects the great mass of people, seriously restricts their purchasing power for other commodities and thus interferes with business as a whole. Rents generally have already gone up more than enough to cover increased taxes, water rates, insurance, interest on money, repairs and a reasonable increase in the value of the property.

Thus it is shown that the problem of the rent-payer is more than an individual one. The avarice and greed of the speculator are imposing a heavy indirect tax upon industry. This burden should be removed. That it has not been is because of the unwillingness of lawmakers to adopt a recourse at once available and unquestionably reasonable. All tenement properties, or those properties which have, to all intents and purposes, been dedicated to the public use, should be regarded as other public utilities are regarded and thus be made subject to control and regulation by some commission or board to be created by legislative enactment. Such surveys and reports as have been made are valuable only as they emphasize the necessity for some such action as that indicated.

Editorial Notes

MR. BEN GREET touched on a subject of great importance when he advocated, at a recent joint meeting of the British Drama League and the Child Study Society, at University College, London, the interested study of the English of Shakespeare as a remedy for cockneyism. It has long been recognized that the study of a model finds its reflection in the life and habits of the student. To the earnest reading of the Bible, for instance, many who have attained pre-eminence in the world attribute their success. The Shakespearean producer's advice, if followed, will not only overcome cockneyism, but will also tend to serve as an antidote to many other even more undesirable characteristics.

EVEN though the Journal of the American Medical Association may claim that there are more germs in a teaspoonful of ordinary milk than on a dollar bill, this fact need not influence the average individual's respect for the milk. One of these days it will become generally recognized that the only harm in germs is placed there by those finding them.

The South American Prospect

By STEPHEN BONSAL

VII

One outstanding mistake as we approach the problem of communications in South America, whether we refer to personal transportation, or freights, or electrical transmission and contract, is to speak in terms of long ago. To illustrate: If you urge a man to go to Bogotá, which was for so long the very ultimate of South American capitals, the chances are overwhelming that you may find him saturated with the dolorous recital of William Henry Harrison of "Tippicanoe and forty-four days he spent on the Magdalena in a comfortless 'bungo.'" The slayer of Tecumseh did not know that his diplomatic mission was leading him by a circuitous route to the White House. I only recall this voyage, which had such an important bearing on the political history of the Whig Party, to emphasize the fact that the old methods of communication have changed, or are changing, and nowhere faster than in South America. Today political or commercial observers fly up and over the broad and shallow Magdalena in an up-to-date hydroplane, and cover the distance which took the unsuspecting and unsuspected presidential candidate forty-four days in something less than eighteen hours of flying time.

In no direction are American ideals more backward than in the extremely important matter of electrical communications, and it cannot be too emphatically stated that in this direction a very substantial constructive step was taken in the course of the Pan-American conference held in Santiago last spring. It is embodied in the resolution, approved by all the representatives of American states, providing that this Congress be convened early this year in the City of Mexico. More recently, March 27, 1924, has been designated as the date of assembly, and it is to be hoped that conditions in Mexico will not prevent the conference being held according to schedule.

Among all concerned there is well-nigh perfect agreement as to the urgent need of modernizing the existing regulations governing electrical communication, and it is confidently expected that the forthcoming conference will lead to a better understanding and hasten the coming of an era, at least among the American states, of quicker and more untrammelled communications and electrical intercourse upon which today all commercial expansion is so dependent.

In the resolution at the Santiago conference, generally lost sight of in the midst of political exchanges of only ephemeral importance, the following general proposals were laid down. They passed unnoticed, but a generation hence they will be regarded as epoch-making:

I. International electrical communication forms an essential part of the public service and, consequently, should be under the supervision of the interested governments.

II. Internal electrical communication, in so far as it affects or forms part of international communication, should be under the supervision of the government.

III. In exercising this control, governments should be guided by a standard of maximum efficiency in communications.

IV. Electrical communication for public use, whether national or international, should be open to all users alike, without discrimination of any sort.

This next Congress will seek to establish fair rates and uniformity of rules governing inter-American electrical communications, including radio and submarine cables, land telegraph and land and submarine telephone lines. The sessions are not to continue more than three months, each country is limited to five representatives, and the conclusions which may be arrived at are to be submitted to the governing board of the Pan-American Union and then to be submitted to the states which form the Union. Electrical communications throughout the world today are still conducted in accordance with the provisions of the London Convention of 1912, to which most of the American states are parties, but the tremendous progress made in all kinds of electrical communication in the last eleven years has emphasized the need of a somewhat complete and radical revision of this convention. The desire to revise first took practical shape in 1919, when the five principal allied and associated powers entered into arrangements to convene an international congress to consider all international aspects of electrical communication and to make recommendations to provide the entire world with adequate facilities on an equitable basis.

To pave the way to the greater assembly, a preliminary conference met in Washington in October, 1920, and a draft proposal was then drawn up to be submitted to the future world conference, which unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, has not as yet been definitely called. Further activities and discussions were transferred to Paris in 1921, but these deliberations were not as conclusive as had been hoped. Today all concerned in the transmission of intelligence and of profitable commercial information are waiting the results of the conference in Mexico City and there is substantial justification for the belief that the Pan-American world will be the pioneer in this pathway of long indicated and long delayed progress.

Go North, Young Man!

THE haste of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, to lay claim to the ice that banks the North Pole revives, again, the glamour of the old days of discovery and colonial rivalry, according to the Manchester Guardian. Once American ingenuity is set to work in this frigid territory, the star of youth, this paper leads us to believe, will swing northward as, seventy years ago, it was swinging west. "The puzzle is," declares the Guardian, "that Mr. Denby uses about the Arctic just the language of us wicked Old World people when we have one eye on some genuine Naboth's vineyard. Mr. Stefansson has told us that the Arctic, contrary to the accepted view, is a really 'friendly' region, and he maintains that isolated points like Wrangel Island, near the Siberian coast, would be useful as bases for wireless and for aircraft. That might be worth a discussion, though it is not worth a quarrel.

"But, Mr. Denby tells us that the United States 'cannot permit that vast territory to fall into the hands of another power.' If we may say so with all respect, Who wants it, anyway? There are 1,000,000 square miles of unexplored territory, says Mr. Denby, 'adjacent to the United States,' to which they are a 'constant challenge.' This seems a little impudent. The Alaskan coast abuts on the Arctic, and between Alaska and the North Pole lie a thousand miles of sea, ice, and land, if there is any land, of a singularly bleak and chilling character." The southern point of Alaska, on the other hand, lies some 900 miles from the main body of the United States, so that it does really require a high power of imagination to find a challenge in the proximity of this alluring Arctic tract. Mr. Denby's great fear is that if the United States does not send the airship Shenandoah, 'the entire Arctic region will be photographed and mapped within a year.' And a good thing, too, whoever performed this service to the cause of knowledge."